Seventy-Fifth Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, 1938

With Appendices

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller

Price—Re. 1 As. 6 *or* 2s. 6*d.*

1939

12882

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1938.

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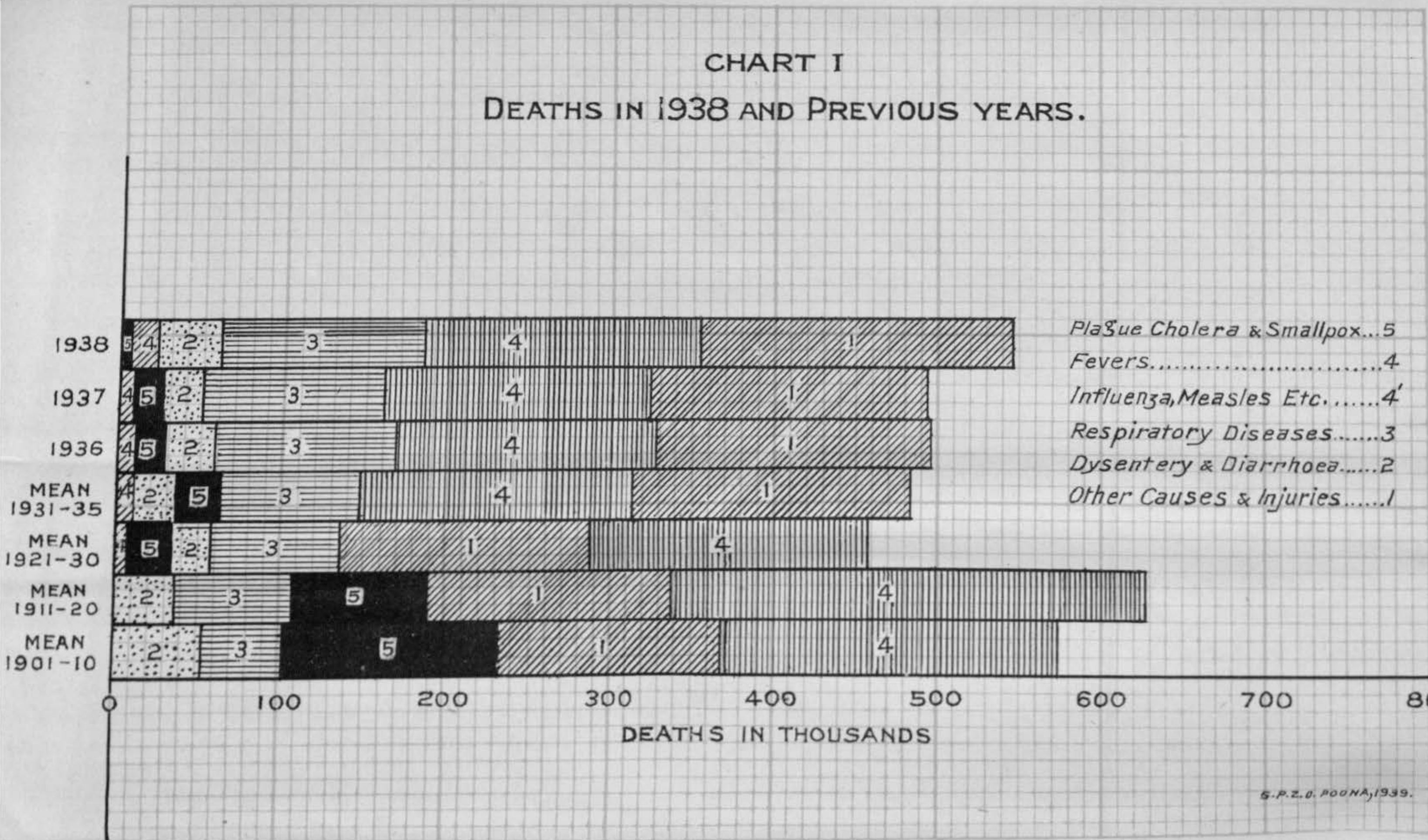
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DEATHS IN 1938 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
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Fevers.........................4
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Dysentery & Diarrhoea......2
Other Causes & Injuries......1
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
DEATHS IN THOUSANDS
G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1939.

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC HEALTH FOR 1938.

CHAPTER I.

METEOROLOGY : ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, I.E., PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS, ETC.

1. *Rainfall.*—The characteristic feature of the rainfall during the month of June was its excess over the normal in most of the Province except in the eastern portions of the South Deccan and the Karnatak. In July and August widespread and fairly general rain was received over most of the Province. Ample rain was received in the month of September while during the month of October it was in excess over the normal over most of the Province except North Gujarat, Sholapur District and practically the whole of the Karnatak.

Gujarat.—The rainfall was in excess over the normal in June and it was fairly general in July. During the month of August it proved somewhat short of requirements in North Gujarat. In September although the rain in the south was generally sufficient for the time being, that in the north was light and was received in the first week only. During the month of October the rainfall in the first week in North Gujarat was below the normal while from the second week onwards there was a complete break in the rain.

Konkan.—The excess of rainfall was particularly marked in June. The rain was widespread and fairly substantial during the months of July and August. It was amply received in September and markedly excessive in October.

Karnatak and Deccan.—In June the rain fell somewhat below the amount usually received in the South Deccan and the Karnatak and it was in excess in the North Deccan. During the month of July it was much below the normal in the Karnatak and it proved somewhat excessive in parts of the Deccan. The rainfall in August was somewhat short of requirements and it was rather heavy and continuous in September and normal during the month of October.

2. *Prices of food grains.*—The prices of food grains in Bombay City and the Konkan were higher than those in the previous year by 13 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively but lower by 9 per cent. in the Gujarat and 12 per cent. in the Deccan. The prices in the Karnatak were almost the same as during the last year.

CHAPTER II.

VITAL STATISTICS (INCLUDING POPULATION AND EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION).

3. The Province is divided into three Registration Districts comprising of twenty Districts and Bombay City, one hundred and eighty-four Rural Circles (Talukas and Mahals); eighty-six town Circles and six Cantonments. These divisions are shown in Appendix III to this Report.

Population.—The birth and death ratios are calculated on the census population of 1931. According to this census the population of the Province is 17,967,050 and is distributed as below :—

Rural Circles 14,408,193; Town Circles 3,492,657 and Cantonments 66,200. This population includes the figures for Europeans and Anglo-Indians also. Separate information by localities for these communities is not available.

4. *Estimated population.*—The estimated population for the year 1938 for the Bombay Province and the birth and death rates calculated thereon are given in the following table :—

Year.	Census population, 1931.	Estimated mid-year population.	Number of births.	Birth-rate per mille of estimated population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per mille of estimated population.
1937 ..	17,967,050	19,418,456	729,476	37·57	493,208	25·40
1938 ..	17,967,050	19,655,465	758,495	38·59	547,387	27·85

The estimated mid-year population for the year 1931 excluding migration was calculated to be 18,058,191 according to the method of "natural increase". The mid-year population for subsequent years has been calculated by the same method. The figure for 1938 thus obtained is 19,655,465. The birth and death-rates per mille of estimated population for the year 1938 work out to 38·59 and 27·85 respectively as against 42·22 and 30·47 calculated on the census population of 1931. The birth and death-rates on estimated population for the year 1937 were 37·57 and 25·40 respectively and the quinquennial averages were 36·30 and 24·86.

5. *Changes in Area.*—Though the Mewasi Estates in the West Khandesh District are regarded as British Territory, the Vital Statistics of the estates were not received so far by the Public Health Department. Arrangements were, therefore, made through the Collector of West Khandesh to obtain the information and the Vital Statistics as well

as the population of the Mewasi estate have been reckoned in the Provincial report from the year under report. In East Khandesh District the village Shikarbardi in Raver taluka which was deserted so far is being populated.

European and Anglo-Indian Vital Statistics.

6. *Europeans.*—The European population according to the census of 1931 is 18,028. In 1938, the number of births recorded was 252 against 229 in the previous year giving a ratio of 13·98 per mille of population against 12·70 in 1937. Of the births 136 were males and 116 females against 114 and 115 in the previous year. There were 151 deaths giving a death rate of 8·38 as compared with 124 and 6·88 respectively in 1937. Of these deaths 85 were males and 66 females against 77 and 47 in the preceding year.

7. *Anglo-Indians.*—The population according to the census of 1931 is 14,176. The number of Anglo-Indian births registered was 223 against 217 in 1937. The birth rate per mille of population for the year under report was 15·73 as compared with 15·31 in the previous year. Of the births 114 were males and 109 females against 105 and 112 in 1937. There were 133 deaths as compared with 144 in 1937, the death rate being 9·38 against 10·16 in the preceding year.

Deaths by ages.—The age distribution of deaths among Europeans and Anglo-Indians is shown in the following table :—

Age periods.	Deaths, 1938.	
	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.
Under 1 year	15	32
1–5 years	7	12
5–10 ,, ...	2	6
10–15 ,, ...	1	2
15–20 ,, ...	3	1
20–30 ,, ...	10	10
30–40 ,, ...	17	8
40–50 ,, ...	14	17
50–60 ,, ...	28	14
Over 60 ,, ...	54	31
Total ..	151	133

The causes of deaths among Europeans and Anglo-Indians are as shown below :—

Year.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
Europeans	1937	..	1	7	3	19	14	80	124
	1938	..	3	9	9	20	15	95	151
Anglo-Indians	1937	..	..	8	17	30	5	84	144
	1938	..	3	11	13	35	2	69	133

Vital Statistics of Indians.

8. *Births.*—The total number of births registered during the year under report was 758,495 against 729,476 during 1937 showing an increase of 29,019 over that year and also an increase as compared to the previous three decennial mean figures, viz., 1901–10, 551,158; 1911–20, 598,493; 1921–30, 613,564.

The number of births recorded in the previous years and the corresponding birth rates were as below :—

Years.	Births.	Birth-rate.
1901–10 mean	551,158	36·08
1911–20 ,,	598,493	37·21
1921–30 ,,	613,564	38·58
1931–35 ,,	710,426	39·61
1936	742,331	41·40
1937	729,476	40·68
1938	758,495	42·22

During 1937 the birth rate had decreased to some extent and this was welcomed while commenting in the report for that year. The year under report has however recorded a rate which has exceeded all the previous records since 1901. The rates are calculated on the 1931 census population and the population since that census has increased. The birth

rate calculated on estimated population is 38·59 which is also higher than the birth-rate of last year (37·57) and the quinquennial average (36·30). Excessive birth-rate is undoubtedly the most important cause of high infant mortality and maternal mortality, besides being a drain on the health of the mothers and the resources of the fathers. A steady birth-rate at a level well comparable with the economic conditions of the province is desirable, instead of a high birth-rate fluctuating year after year and influencing other vital statistics adversely as at present.

9. *Provincial birth-rate compared with birth-rates of other Provinces.*—The birth-rate in Bombay Province for the year was 42·22 against 40·68 during 1937. The rates recorded in the Provinces of India for the last two years show an increase in birth-rate in all the Provinces except Bengal, Assam, Orissa, North-West Frontier Province and Sind, as may be seen in the table below :—

	1937.	*1938.*
Madras	38·72	38·87
Bengal	34·20	30·48
Assam	31·31	29·92
Burma	34·55	34·59
Bihar	34·00	34·34
Orissa	34·75	33·76
United Provinces	35·92	36·79
Punjab	46·49	49·50
Central Provinces	40·65	43·19
North-West Frontier Province ..	30·74	30·56
Sind	19·96	19·93
Bombay	40·68	42·22

10. *Birth-rates in Collectorates.*—Of the twenty districts in the Province the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh District (49·90) and the lowest in the Bombay Suburban District (27·58). Fourteen districts returned a birth-rate of 40 or more per mille of population, none having rate above 50. Five Districts had rates between 30 and 40 and one under 30. In the Province the birth-rate for rural areas was 43·27 and for urban areas 37·96 against 41·86 and 35·90 in 1937. High birth-rate and poverty, as has been found many times in the past, go together. East Khandesh, Surat, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Kolaba, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara, Sholapur, and Satara Districts recorded a rise in birth-rate both as compared with the previous year and the mean of the previous five years. West Khandesh, Broach, Panch Mahals and Ratnagiri Dističts have recorded a decline as compared with both the birth-rate of previous year and the quinquennial mean. In Ahmedabad District a fall is noticed as compared to the previous year but there is a rise over the quinquennial mean. Marked increase in birth-rate over the average of the past five

years is recorded in the Districts of Sholapur (5·25), Ahmednagar (5·16), Dharwar (3·63), Satara (3·60), Bombay Suburban (3·21), Poona (2·91), Belgaum (2·53), East Khandesh (2·37), Bijapur (2·23), Surat (2·13), Kaira (1·74), Thana (1·66), Nasik (·97), Ahmedabad (·92), Kolaba (·43) and Kanara (·11), as shown against each. The decline in birth-rates as compared to the mean of the previous five years in the Districts of Ratnagiri (2·43), West Khandesh (1·22) and Broach (1·11) as shown against each cannot be attributed to any apparent reason. In Panch Mahals District also there was a decrease of 1·33 in the birth-rate as compared to the quinquennial means. Scarcity was prevalent in this district during the previous year.

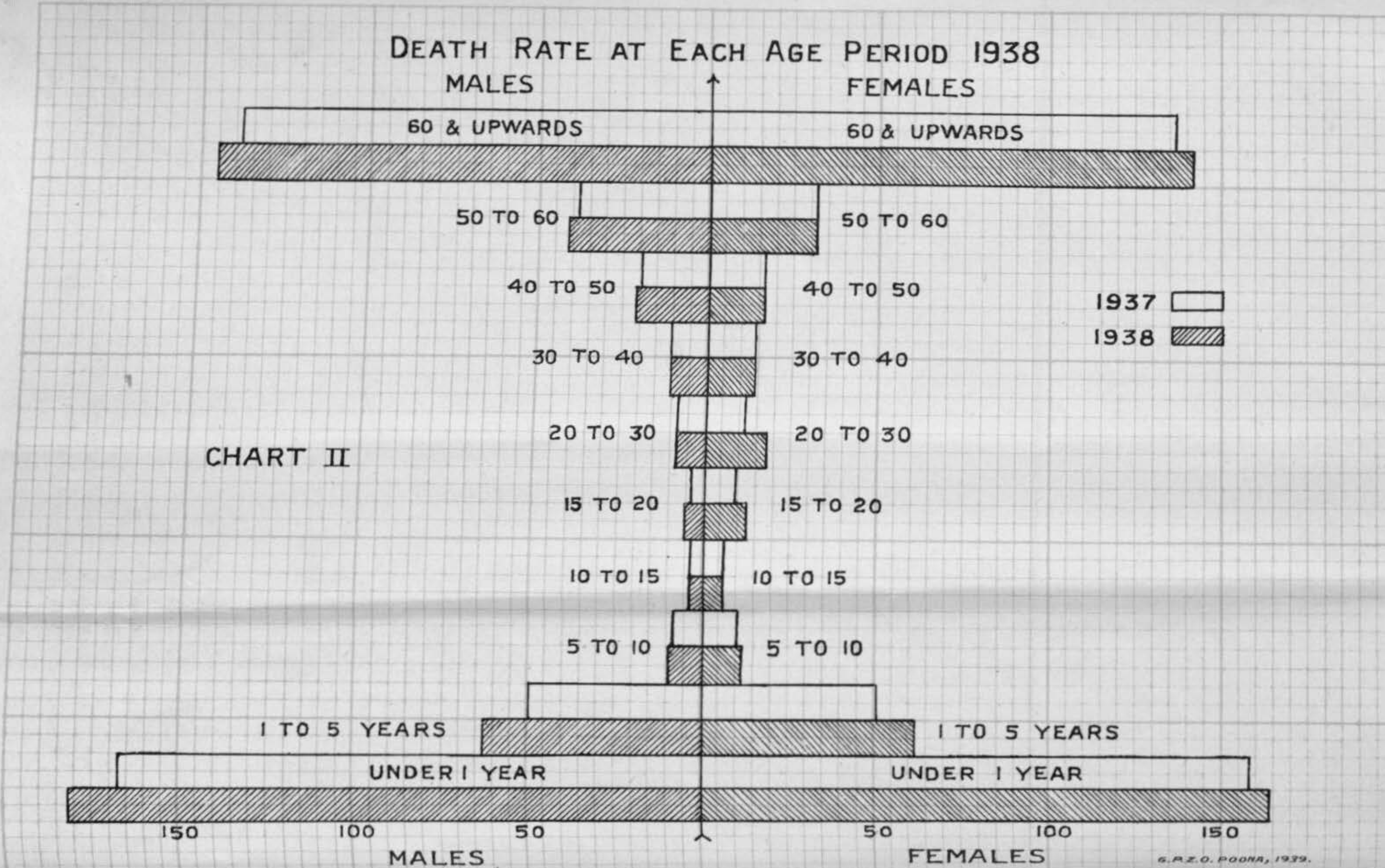
11. *Birth-rates in rural areas.*—Of the one hundred and eighty-four talukas, petas and mahals in the Province one hundred and fifty-eight i.e. 86 per cent. returned rates over 35 per mille of population. Thirty-seven of these areas returned birth-rates over 50 per mille; eighty areas, birth-rate between 40 and 50 per mille and 41 areas between 35 and 40 per mille. Birth-rates between 30 and 35 per mille were returned by 19 areas and rates below 30 per mille by seven areas comprising of 4 per cent. of the total areas. The rates varied from 65·95 per mille in Mulshi Peta in Poona District and 60·15 per mille in Bardoli taluka of Surat District to as low a figure as 18·26 in Poona City taluka and 24·62 in Supa Peta in Kanara District. The low rate in Poona City taluka is due to the defective registration. In Supa Peta unhealthy condition including the prevalence of Malaria may be responsible for the low birth-rate.

12. *Birth-rates in urban areas.*—Out of the eighty-five urban areas in the Province forty returned birth-rates exceeding 35 per mille. Very high birth-rates were recorded in the towns of Broach (66·87), Borsad (64·29), Ahmednagar (56·50), Umreth (55·69), Parola (54·08) and Nadiad (53·00). The number of towns reporting birth-rates between 30 and 35 and 20 and 30 per mille of population were fourteen and twenty-three respectively. The remaining eight towns recorded birth-rates under 20 per mille of population as follows: Bhiwandi 10·98, Karad 19·32, Islampur 19·28, Ratnagiri 17·57, Poona Suburban 17·27, Mahad 16·74, Junnar 12·71, and Uran 10·04. The low rates are mainly the result of defective registration in those areas.

13. *Births in Bombay City.*—The births recorded in the Bombay City were 36,439 against 35,174 during 1937 equivalent to a birth-rate of 31·38 per mille or an increase of 1·09 as compared to the preceding year.

14. *Births in Cantonments.*—The following birth-rates were recorded in Cantonments: Kirkee 30·57, Poona 22·43, Ahmednagar 21·36, Ahmedabad 21·27, Deolali 17·99 and Belgaum 11·07.

15. *Births according to sex.*—Out of the 7,58,495 births, 3,89,622 were males and 3,68,873 females equal to ratios of 21·69 and 20·53 per mille of population as compared with 3,76,426 and 3,53,050 and 20·99 and


DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE PERIOD 1938
MALES
FEMALES
60 & UPWARDS
60 & UPWARDS
50 TO 60
50 TO 60
40 TO 50
40 TO 50
1937
1938
30 TO 40
30 TO 40
20 TO 30
20 TO 30
CHART II
15 TO 20
15 TO 20
10 TO 15
10 TO 15
5 TO 10
5 TO 10
1 TO 5 YEARS
1 TO 5 YEARS
UNDER 1 YEAR
UNDER 1 YEAR
150
100
50
50
100
150
MALES
FEMALES
G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1939.

19·69 respectively in the previous year. For every 100 female births there were 105·62 male births, the previous year's ratio being 100 to 106·62.

16. *Still-births.*—The number of still births registered during the year was 12,579 i.e. 1·66 for every 100 live births as against 12,050 and 1·65 respectively during 1936. The percentage of still births to live births recorded varied from ·21 for Panch Mahals District to 5·35 for Kanara District, which in the case of the latter was 5·10 during 1937. The percentage in Bombay City was 7·00 against 6·65 in the previous year. Distribution by classes and sex and collectorates is shown in Annual Form No. I-A.

17. *Verification of Vital Statistics.*—The Officers of the Public Health Department detected 1,165 births and 161 deaths in the Northern Registration District, 1,361 births and 89 deaths in the Central Registration District, and 1,026 births and 103 deaths in the Southern Registration District which had not been registered. Many of these omissions were detected in urban circles. Correct registration of vital statistics is an important factor in the Public Health matters. Conclusions drawn on incorrect registration are often misleading. It is therefore essential that the public as well as the local bodies should realise the importance of proper notification and registration of the Vital Statistics which are the basis of all public health problems.

18. *Deaths.*—The year under report has registered a rise in the number of the deaths as compared to the previous year and also to the mean of the previous five years. The total number of deaths registered was 5,47,387 in 1938, 4,93,208 in 1937, the quinquennial average being 4,98,603 (graph No. 1). The number of deaths recorded in the previous years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1901-10 mean	5,71,143	37·39
1911-20 ,, ...	6,28,810	39·10
1921-30 ,, ...	4,58,266	28·81
1931-35 ,, ...	4,83,720	26·97
1936	4,97,278	27·73
1937	4,93,208	27·50
1938	5,47,387	30·47

19. *Death-rate compared with those of other Provinces.*—The recorded death-rate for the Province works out to 30·47 ; it was 27·50 in the year 1937. The death-rates in the Provinces of India show an increase in Bengal, Assam, Burma, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces, United

25. *Deaths according to sex.*—During the year under report the deaths of 2,80,557 males and 2,66,830 females were recorded giving death-rates of 30·15 and 30·79 per mille respectively against 27·24 and 27·79 per mille in 1937. The provincial ratio of male to female deaths among the total deaths was 105·14 to 100 as compared with 105·26 in 1937. In Bombay City the figure was 118·48 as compared with 115·59 in 1937.

26. Deaths by castes or classes and by sex are recorded in Annual Form No. V, Appendix III.

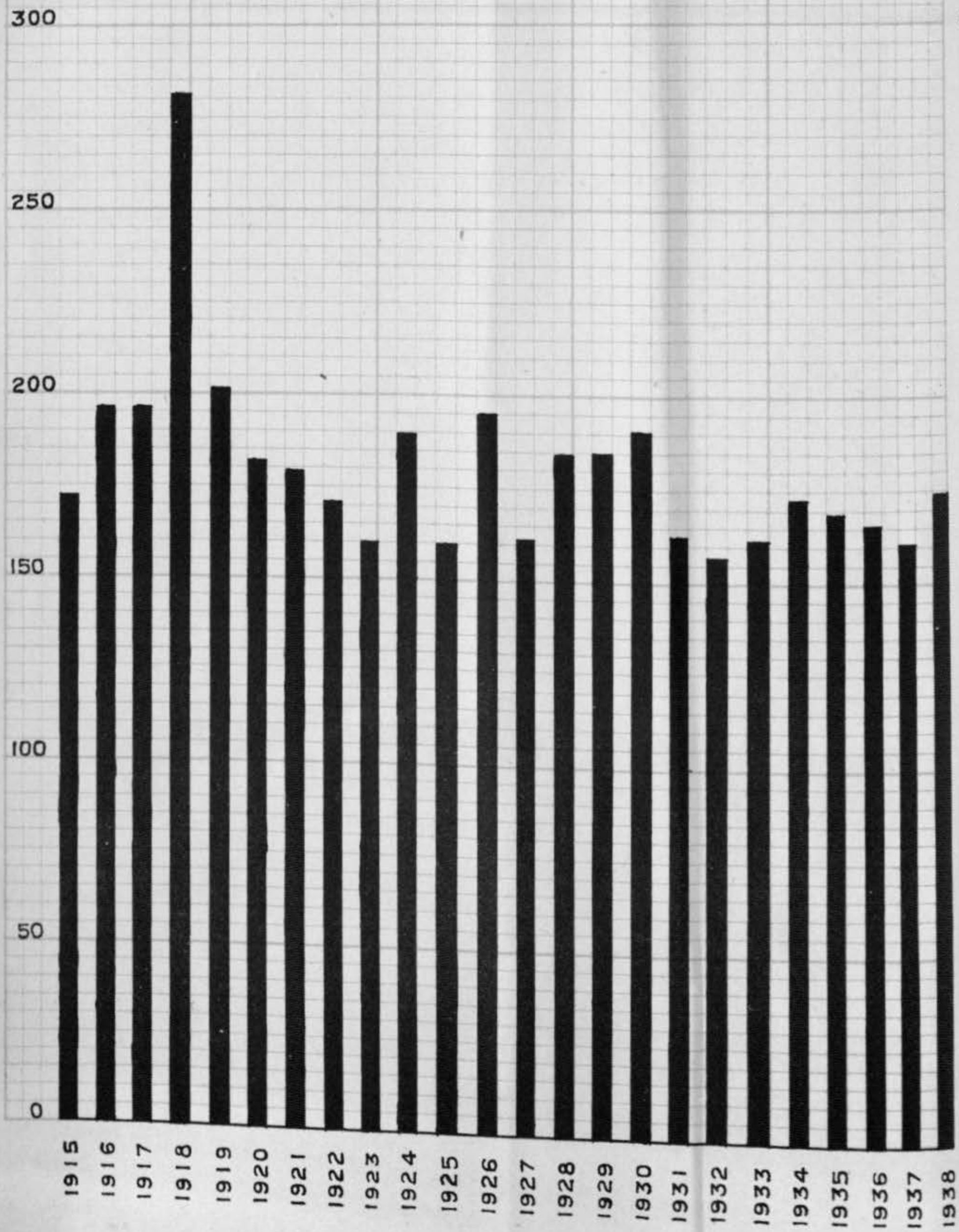
27. *Deaths according to causes compared with previous years.*—The following table shows the number of deaths in 1938 and the ratios per 1,000 of population arranged according to causes and contrasted with the figures for 1937 and with the average for the preceding five years :—

—	1937.		1938.		Mean for five years.	
	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.	Number.	Ratio.
Cholera	10,992	·61	3,813	·21	10,528	·59
Small-pox	1,810	·11	4,355	·24	6,298	·36
Plague	506	·03	406	·02	8,281	·47
Fevers	1,64,130	9·15	1,86,363	10·37	1,66,270	9·21
Dysentery and Diarrhorea ..	28,094	1·56	34,242	1·91	26,218	1·46
Respiratory Diseases ..	1,11,487	6·22	1,25,618	6·99	1,04,096	5·79
Injuries	7,065	·39	7,778	·44	7,184	·39
Other Causes	1,69,124	9·43	1,84,812	10·29	1,69,719	9·45
All causes	4,93,208	27·50	5,47,387	30·47	4,98,603	27·72

Graphs showing the incidence of deaths under the chief causes for the year under report compared with the previous years are shown in Charts I and IV. Graphs showing the annual incidence of deaths under the chief epidemic diseases, cholera, smallpox and plague are shown in Chart VII.

CHART III

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY RATE, IN THE BOMBAY PROVINCE, FROM 1915 TO 1938.



Infant Mortality.

28. There were 1,32,100 deaths under one year giving a ratio of 174·16 per 1,000 registered births as against 1,17,258 or a ratio of 160·74 in 1937. Male infant deaths exceed the female infant deaths in almost all the localities. Of the infants who died 49,053 i.e. 37 per cent. of the total infant mortality died before they were one month old. 27,430 of these i.e. 21 per cent. of the total infant deaths were under one week and 21,623 i.e. 16 per cent. over one week. In all disricts, with the exception of Panch Mahals and Bijapur, the infant mortality under one week was higher than over one week and the divergence of the two districts is probably due to many deaths of newly born infants being not reported. Of the remaining, 47,098 i.e. 35 per cent. were over one month and under six months and 35,949 i.e. 27 per cent were between six and twelve months old. In 1937 the percentages in the age groups of under one month, between one and six months, and six and twelve months were 39, 34 and 27 respectively.

29. *Infant Mortality in the Province.*—In the Provinces of India the infant death-rates were as under :—

(Infant deaths per 1,000 registered births).

	1937.	*1938.*		*1937.*	*1938.*
Madras ..	169·70	166·04	Punjab ..	163·04	166·84
Bengal ..	176·2	184·66	United Provinces.	142·33	148·61
Assam ..	160·04	164·67	Central Provinces.	218·60	238·20
Burma ..	203·04	222·57	North West Frontier Province.	148·61	154·08
Bihar ..	115·83	118·33	Sind ..	118·02	121·33
Orissa ..	214·66	221·90	Bombay ..	160·74	174·16

From the above table it will be seen that the Central Provinces recorded the highest infant death-rate per 1,000 registered births and Bihar the

lowest. There was an increase in the infant deaths over those of the previous year in all the Provinces except Madras.

30. *Infant mortality in urban and rural areas.*—The urban and rural infant death rates per 1,000 registered births for the Province were 227·95 and 162·50 respectively as compared with 217·13 and 148·77 in the previous year. Infant mortality in 1938 compared with previous years is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Deaths under 12 months.			Births registered.			Infant death-rate per 1,000 births.			Infant deaths per 100 of total deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1938 ..	71,532	60,568	132,100	389,622	368,873	758,495	183·59	164·20	174·16	24·13
1937 ..	63,248	54,010	117,258	376,426	353,050	729,476	168·02	152·98	160·74	23·77
1936 ..	67,226	56,063	123,289	382,054	360,277	742,331	175·96	155·61	166·08	24·79
1935 ..	66,506	56,798	123,304	375,446	352,700	728,146	177·13	161·08	169·33	24·10
1934 ..	65,951	55,924	121,875	362,559	342,233	704,792	181·90	163·41	172·92	24·09
1933 ..	63,251	53,197	116,448	368,588	347,356	715,944	171·60	153·15	162·65	23·94
1932 ..	60,253	50,269	110,522	363,515	341,426	704,941	165·75	147·23	156·78	24·93
1931 ..	64,263	53,023	117,286	360,300	338,010	698,310	185·49	156·87	167·96	24·81
1930 ..	66,833	56,983	123,816	333,831	313,853	647,686	200·20	181·56	191·48	24·41
1929 ..	65,904	55,912	121,816	335,987	317,395	653,382	196·15	176·47	186·44	24·40
1928 ..	65,200	55,158	120,358	335,191	316,134	651,325	194·52	174·48	185·79	25·69
1927 ..	55,256	47,084	102,340	325,078	306,014	631,092	169·98	153·86	162·16	23·21
1926 ..	67,248	56,295	123,543	324,518	306,368	630,886	207·22	183·75	195·82	25·51
1925 ..	51,603	43,969	95,372	308,720	288,552	597,272	167·15	152·38	160·02	24·00
1924 ..	62,805	53,302	116,107	314,265	296,149	610,414	199·85	179·98	191·84	22·61
1923 ..	53,288	44,702	97,990	314,379	295,167	609,546	169·50	151·45	160·76	21·63
1922 ..	51,510	43,117	94,627	286,515	267,541	554,056	179·78	161·12	170·79	22·99
1921 ..	53,967	45,646	99,613	284,515	265,464	549,979	189·68	203·29	181·12	22·28
1920 ..	52,623	44,159	96,782	272,574	254,860	527,434	193·06	173·27	183·49	19·20
1919 ..	52,647	45,813	98,460	252,038	235,208	487,296	208·93	194·78	202·05	17·53
1918 ..	84,293	74,332	158,625	291,331	272,720	564,051	289·34	272·56	281·22	10·99
1917 ..	65,330	57,567	122,897	322,294	303,993	626,287	202·70	189·37	196·23	17·96
1916 ..	65,764	56,721	122,485	319,742	303,769	623,511	205·67	186·72	196·44	21·45
1915 ..	60,249	51,322	111,571	331,439	313,685	645,124	181·78	163·61	172·95	24·88

Among the towns the following recorded the very high infantile death-rates.—Yeola (388·35), Nasik (372·88), Poona Suburban (357·64), Ilkal (351·86), Pandharpur (345·72), Viramgaon (337·56) and Dakore (326·28). The highest rural infantile death rate was recorded in Kanara (208·71) and the lowest in Ratnagiri (109·25) which is higher than the infant mortality rate of 59·52 among the Europeans but lower than the rate of 143·50 of the Anglo-Indians.

Detailed figures are given in Annual Form No. VI (*a*).

The scheme of rural medical relief sanctioned by Government in 1936 contains special provision for increased number of qualified nurses and midwives in the districts. So far 15 midwives and one nurse midwife have been appointed in Districts as shown below :—

Kaira 4, Ahmedabad 3, Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri and Thana two each and Broach and Bijapur one each. The one nurse midwife has been appointed in Surat District. In respect of the nurses and midwives to be appointed under the scheme at the rate of four for each district Government have decided to pay a grant equal to four-fifths of the cost of the establishment and the remaining one-fifth share is to be borne by the District Local Board concerned.

31. As regards the measures taken to reduce infant mortality the Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum, writes :—

"Twenty-seven midwives were entertained by 22 different Municipalities and in Satara town one Lady Doctor was appointed on the Maternity Hospital from August 1938. 1,472 confinements were attended by them. In addition to these 476 delivery cases were attended in the Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli, in the Hospital. In the Maternity Home of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Sholapur, the number of women confined was 669. Twenty-two cases were attended outside by the staff and the trained dais conducted 580 confinements. In Sholapur, 1,771 confinements were attended by trained midwives in different Maternity Homes including private institutions."

In Dharwar, the Red Cross Committee maintained ten midwives and one Aya ; they attended 637 normal and 83 abnormal cases.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Bijapur was visited by 99 new and 722 old infants. Milk, Codliver oil and Sago Canji etc. were given to poor infants. 167 garments were distributed and bathing of the infants was attended to. Expectant mothers attended the centre and the staff conducted 239 labour cases. There were 148 new and 458 old expectant mothers for the clinic. 19 delivery cases from the rural areas took benefit of the Centre. The Centre engaged one Health Visitor for paying home to home visits. In the Municipal Maternity Home and the Civil Hospital, Bijapur, 43 and 175 confinements respectively were attended to. Instructions regarding personal hygiene, diet of mothers and children, sewing of clothes, etc. were given in Bijapur town.

The Belgaum Infant Welfare Centre was attended by 64 new and a large number of old infants. Milk, Glaxo, Ostomalt, and Tonovan were given to the needy children and bathing of the infants was attended to. 42 dais' classes and 45 Home nursing classes were held by the Lady Health Visitor at which practical lessons in nursing of patients and health talks were given.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, reports :—

"Surat Municipality celebrated Baby Weeks during the year and carried out propaganda with a view to reduce infant mortality. The Municipality has also constructed a Maternity Hospital. Jalgaon Municipality has appointed a midwife who visits the houses of expectant mothers and gives them the necessary advice. She also attends the normal delivery cases. The maternity and child welfare work is largely in the hands of voluntary societies and institutions. Two centres are run in Broach City with the cooperation of the Sanitary Association and the branch of Red Cross Society. One is run in Ahmedabad town by the branch of Red Cross Society. One is run by District Nursing Association in East Khandesh District and two by Arogya Mandal at Dhulia. Besides there are two Child Welfare centres in Surat City attached to the Parsi and Hindu Maternity Hospitals. One Child Welfare centre is also maintained by Broach Municipality."

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona, reports :—

"There are 13 Child Welfare Centres in 7 towns, 2 cantonments and 3 rural areas, all of them being affiliated to the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council. Besides, there are two Child Welfare Centres run by the two spinning and weaving mills at Kurla and one run by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Bandra. Grants-in-aid are paid by the Council to all the abovementioned affiliated centres. Some of the centres are supported financially by local bodies also. In nine municipal towns there are 31 Maternity Homes or Hospitals. In five municipal towns there are Maternity Wards with 3 to 6 beds. There is only one Maternity Ward run by the District Local Board, Thana. None of the other District Local Boards have any Maternity Homes, however some of them contribute towards maternity and Child Welfare work conducted by other Institutions. Eleven of the total Maternity Homes are affiliated to the Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Health Council."

It is encouraging to note that Maternity homes and Infant Welfare Centres are springing up in towns, large as well as small, and even in villages. It is however desirable that more progress should be made in this direction if an efficient check is to be put on the unnecessary waste of the life of mothers and infants.

Other activities regarding Maternity and Child Welfare are given separately under Sanitary Associations and Health and Baby Week in Chapters IX and XI.

The following is a brief extract from the section that deals with infant mortality in the Annual Report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality :—

Prevention of Infantile Mortality.—The work which is being done in Bombay for the reduction of infant mortality may be described under the following heads :—

(*i*) Visits by the Municipal District Nurses for the purpose of getting into touch with prospective mothers and for discovering cases of sickness especially among women and children and unvaccinated children ; for enquiry into the condition of new born infants ; and for giving instructions by homely talks as to the care and rearing of children.

(*ii*) Attendance on confinements.

(*iii*) Provision of necessaries and comforts during the lying-in period.

(*iv*) Maternity Homes.

(*v*) Infant Welfare Centres and Infant Milk Depôts.

Municipal Maternity Homes.—There are now five Maternity Homes matained by the Municipality.

The total number of women admitted during the year was 5,462 as against 5,323 in 1937. The number of cases confined in the Homes was 4,903 as against 4,771 in 1937. Of the women confined 930 were primiparæ.

It is interesting to note that out of 39,313 births (including 2,565 still-birhts) registered in the city in 1938, 30,078 or 76·5 per cent. took place in Maternity Homes, as against 73·4 per cent. in 1937.

Infant Welfare Society.—This Society has been doing good work. At the end of the year there were 7 centres, three Maternity Homes and one Crèche at DeLisle Road. Each centre is in charge of a Lady Doctor (full-time), graduate of the Bombay University, under whom there is a qualified Health Visitor.

The Health Visitor looks to the distribution of milk and assists the Lady Doctor at the Clinics and in advising mothers on infant management. She visits her district and persuades the expectant mothers to take advantage of the Maternity Home in the city and to bring their babies to infant Welfare Centre for milk and treatment.

32. *Summary of Vital Statistics of Chief Towns*.—The Birth and Death ratios of the chief cities may be briefly noted as follows :—

Bombay.—Population, 1931 census—1,161,383. The registered births numbered 36,439 equal to a birth-rate of 31·38 as compared with 35,174 and 30·29 respectively in the previous year. The registered

deaths numbered 35,771 as against 30,575 in 1937. The death-rate per mille of population was 30·80 against 26·33 in 1937. The number of infant deaths exclusive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians was 9,763 equal to a ratio of 267·93 as compard with 8,662 and 246·26 in 1937 respectively. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases and all other causes. Pneumonia and Phthisis accounted for 11,208 and 2,064 deaths respectively. Cholera caused only one death, smallpox 1,856 deaths while Influenza was responsible for 79 deaths as against 65 deaths and Cerebro-spinal fever 138 deaths against 154 in 1937. Plague was totally absent.

Ahmedabad.—Population, 1931 census—310,000, Estimate 382,757. In 1932 the Municipality carried out another enumeration according to which the population of the town is 382,757. In the statements appended to this Report ratios worked out on both the populations have been shown ; as however the ratios on the population enumerated by the Municipality are more reliable they are taken for discussion in this paragraph. The number of births registered was 18,465 equal to a birth-rate of 48·24 as against 17,535 and 45·81 respectively in 1937. The registered deaths were 15,982 corresponding to a death-rate of 41·75 as compared with 14,408 and 37·64 respectively in 1937. The number of infant deaths was 5,226 equal to a ratio of 283·02 per 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 280·18 in the previous year. The chief causes of deaths shown in the returns were all other causes, Respiratory Diseases and Fevers. Cholera and Plague were absent. Smallpox recorded 166 deaths and cerebro-spinal fever claimed 49 deaths during the year against 57 in 1937. The infection of Cerebro-spinal fever is lingering in the town and stray cases occurred almost throughout the year. As regards other diseases, Enteric fever caused 57 deaths, Measles 192, Malaria 540, Diphtheria 14, Whooping cough 33, Cancer 36, Pneumonia 1,130, Phthisis 1,523, Dysentery 306 and Diarrhœa 568 deaths.

Poona.—Population, 1931 census—162,901. The total number of births registered was 7,607 equal to a birth-rate of 46·69 as against 5,299 and 32·52 respectively in 1937. The registered deaths were 6,802 corresponding to a death-rate of 41·79 as compared with 6,461 and 39·66 respectively in the previous year. All other causes, fevers and respiratory diseases were the main heads under which majority of deaths were registered. The infant deaths numbered 2,046 giving a ratio of 268·96 per 1,000 registered births. The town was practically free from epidemic diseases except for eleven small-pox deaths and one plague death reported during the year. Influenza caused one death, cerebro-spinal fever one, Pneumonia 1,252, Phthisis 536, Enteric fever 117, Measles 133, Malaria 679, Diphtheria 4, Dysentery 32 and Diarrhoea 429 deaths.

Surat.—Population, 1931 census—98,936. As the census population was not correct the Municipality carried out another enumeration in 1935 according to which the population of the town is 151,202. In the statements appended to this Report ratios worked out on both the populations

have been shown ; as however the ratios on the population enumerated by the Municipality are more reliable, they have been mentioned in this paragraph. The number of births registered was 6,315 giving a ratio of 41·76 per mille of population. The total number of deaths and the death-rate were 5,609 and 37·09 respectively. All other causes, Fevers and Respiratory Diseases accounted for a large number of deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. Smallpox claimed 15 deaths, Enteric fever 70 deaths, Measles 237, Malaria 206, Cancer 33, Pneumonia 899, Phthisis 384, Dysentery 171 and Diarrhoea 374 deaths. The number of infant deaths was 1,695 or a ratio of 268·41 for 1,000 registered births as against a ratio of 272·14 in 1937.

Sholapur.—Population, 1931 census—144,654. The number of births registered during the year was 7,722 equal to a birth-rate 53·38 as compared with 6,980 and 48·25 respectively in 1937. The Chief Causes of deaths shown in the returns were Respiratory Diseases, all other causes, Fevers and Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Cholera caused 8 deaths during the year, Smallpox 7 deaths and Plague only one death. Pneumonia claimed 1,164 deaths, Phthisis 584, Enteric fever 116, Measles 478, Malaria 37, Influenza 20, Cerebro-spinal fever 6, Dysentery 339 and Diarrhoea 545 deaths. The infant mortality rate recorded was 244·48 against 198·42 in 1937. The total death-rate was 47·18 against 33·95 in 1937.

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay, and the Medical Officers of Health of the above cities issue an annual report on the health of the cities in which the vital statistics and activities of the Municipal Health Department are fully described.

33. *General Remarks.*—Registration of the vital statistics is far from accurate but the domestic occurrences especially deaths are better recorded in small villages where the village officers come to hear of such occurrences in almost every case. The number of missed births and deaths detected by the Officers of the Public Health Department is greater in urban than in rural area. The improvement in rural area is to a large extent due to the training classes held for them and to the frequent supervision by the Officers of Public Health and Revenue Departments Registration in small municipalities which have no health staff is the worst and the rates estimated on them are most misleading.

The birth-rate as well as the death-rate has increased in the year under review and the survival rate is 11·75 per 1,000 of population as against the survival rate of 13·18 of the previous year. This means that the upward trend of the population is continuing unhindered and at the same time there is no decrease in the preventible suffering and loss of life.

MO-II Bk P 1—2

CHAPTER III.

The State of Public Health in the Province of Bombay and History of Chief Diseases.

34. *General remarks on the Health of the Province.*—The year under report has revealed a rise in the death-rate of the Province (30·47) as compared with the figure for 1937 (27·50) and also the mean of the previous five years (27·72). The rate is calculated on the 1931 census and the population has since considerably increased. The estimated population of the Province is now 19,655,465 as compared with 17,967,050 the census population of 1931. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population is 27·85, as against 25·40 in 1937 and 24·86, the quinquennial mean.

Comparing the year under report with the preceding year there is a rise in deaths recorded under all the heads of causes of deaths except the two chief epidemic diseases viz. Cholera and Plague. Smallpox recorded a rise of 2,545 deaths, Fevers of 22,233, Dysentery and Diarrhoea 6,148, Respiratory Diseases 14,131, other causes 15,688 and Injuries 713. Cholera recorded a fall of 7,179 deaths and plague of 100 deaths.

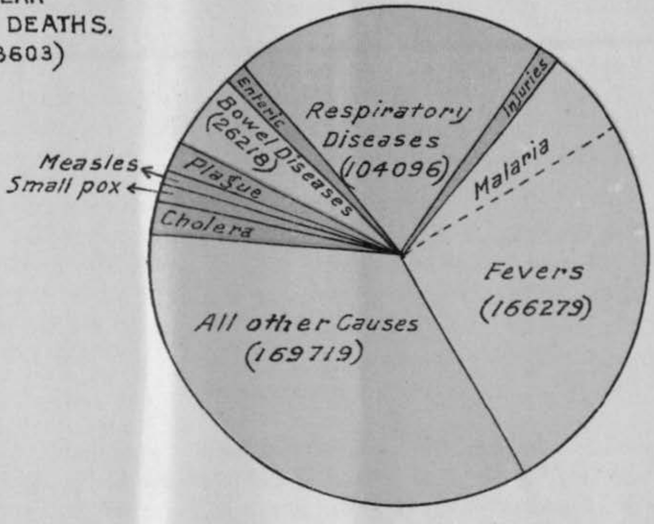
A comparison of the figures of the deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1933 to 1937 shows that there was a decrease in the mortality from all the epidemic diseases. Cholera showed a decrease from ·50 to ·21, small-pox from ·36 to ·24 and Plague from ·47 to ·02. This decrease was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase against other heads as shown against each, viz. Fevers (1·16), Dysentary and Diarrhoea (·45), Respiratory diseases (1·20), Other Causes (·84) and Injuries (·05).

The fact that in spite of the decrease in the epidemic diseases the death-rate has increased shows once more that the rate is now only slightly influenced by the epidemic diseases. The three omnibus headings i.e. "Fevers", "Respiratory Diseases", and "Other causes" have claimed 90 per cent. of the total mortality in the Province. Two diseases i.e. Influenza and Measles caused many deaths in the year. The registration of these diseases is defective and therefore does not give a correct idea of their prevalence, but there is no doubt that these deaths along with the deaths due to tuberculosis have gone to swell the totals and the rates of "Fevers" and "Respiratory Diseases". The standard of living of the masses which is very low generally lowers the vitality of the people and they fall an easy prey to diseases which can be averted by better way of living. Lack of education and indifference towards the principles of hygiene make the problem still more difficult. The steady increase in the Diseases of the Respiratory system including Phthisis is repeatedly stressed in the past. The disease is spreading to the rural areas from the disseminating urban areas and the necessity of organising preventive measures on a larger scale especially in the industrial towns which serve as centres is apparent. More advantage should also be taken of the

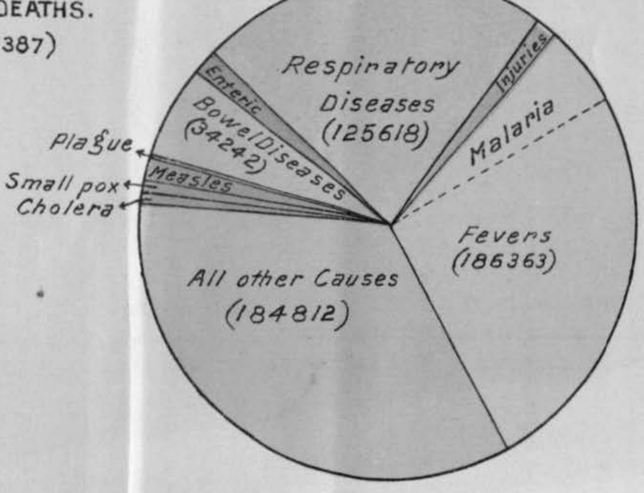
CHART IV.

COMPARATIVE DIAGRAMS OF DEATHS BY CAUSES FOR MEAN 1933-1937 AND FOR 1938.

MEAN
TOTAL DEATHS.
(498603)



YEAR 1938
TOTAL DEATHS.
(547387)



dispensaries and hospitals of the Government and local bodies by the public; the tuberculosis centres opened at the civil hospitals in the Province are expected to be of great benefit in tracing out the cases and preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

The rise in the infant mortality from 160·74 in 1937 to 174·16 in 1938 is equally alarming. The infant mortality rate is greatly influenced, this year by the prevalence of measles in the Province. Small-pox has also a large share in the infant deaths. Both the diseases flourish in insanitary surroundings and they can be lessened by better habits and proper precautions; for the latter there is an efficient preventive measures in vaccination. The high birth-rate of the Province accounts to some extent for the high infant and maternal mortality rate. The preponderence of female deaths over male deaths in the age groups between 15 to 30 year is also significant. Whether this is due to child bearing or tuberculosis needs further investigation.

Details of various diseases as compared with previous year and also with the quinquennial average are given under separate headings in paragraph 25 and further comparison is shown in graphic form in the charts inserted in the Report.

Fevers (General prevalence).

35. The number of deaths registered as due to fevers during the year 1938 was 186,363 against 164,130 in 1937 and 166,279 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate was 10·37 against 9·15 in 1937. The urban death-rate was 6·07 and the rural 11·43 against 5·51 and 10·05 respectively in the previous year.

36. *Fever mortality in previous years.*—The mortality recorded under this heading in previous years is given below:—

Year.	Fever Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901-10 mean	202,801	13·28
1911-20 ,, ...	283,954	17·66
1921-30 ,, ...	169,218	10·64
1931-35 ,, ...	165,133	9·22
1936	161,150	8·99
1937	164,130	9·15
1938	186,363	10·37

Distribution of fever deaths is shown in Annual Form No. IX.

37. *Death-rates from fevers in Collectorates.*—High death-rates were recorded in the following collectorates:—East Khandesh (18·46), Ahmedabad (17·35), Broach (16·94), Panch Mahals (15·90), West Khandesh (15·71), Nasik (13·25), Kaira (11·39) and Surat (11·25).

38. *Deaths from fevers in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates were recorded in the Province in the following towns:—Ankleshwar (25·42), Nadiad (23·80), Borsad (22·13), Rander (21·95), Viramgaon (21·04) and Jambusar (20·20). In rural areas high death-rates were recorded in the talukas of Sanand (31·35), Parola (25·86), Daskroi (24·57), Edlabad (23·89), Prantij (23·85), Erandol (23·22), Viramgaon (22·85), Amalner (22·56), and Jalgaon (22·35).

Details of deaths from fevers are shown below:—

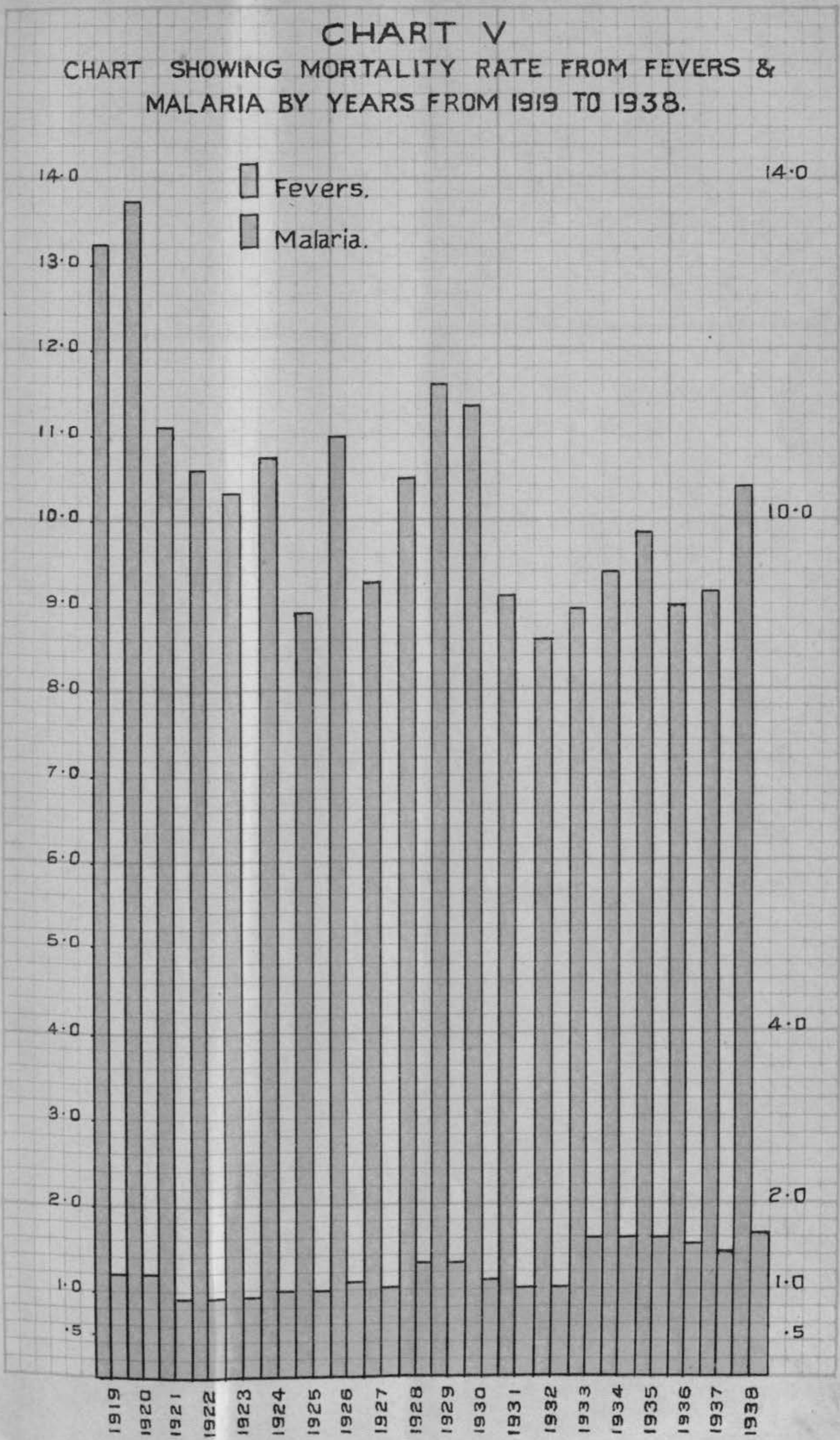
Malaria (*Vide* chapter VIII).

39. *Enteric fever.*—The number of deaths from fevers registered as due to enteric was 7,587 against 6,105 in 1937 the ratios being ·42 and ·34 respectively. There is an increase of 1,482 in the recorded deaths under this head as compared with the preceding year. The urban death-rate was ·44 and the rural ·42 as against ·33 and ·34 respectively in 1937.

40. *Deaths from enteric fever in urban and rural areas.*—The number of deaths recorded from enteric fever in urban areas where the disease was more prevalent is as follows: —Poona City 117; Sholapur 116; Surat 70; Nasik 62; Ahmedabad 57; Dharwar 42; Jalgaon 35; Malegaon 33; Belgaum 28; Kalyan 28; Nandurbar 27; and Bandra 25. In Bombay City 500 deaths were recorded among Indians as compared with 341 in 1937. The number of deaths recorded under this head for the rural areas in the districts where the disease was prevalent is as follows:—Kolaba 949, West Khandesh 736, Thana 641, Dharwar 624, Nasik 517, East Khandesh 492 and Ahmednagar 468.

In Bombay City an epidemic of enteric fever prevailed during the year 1938 resulting in 1,168 cases and 507 deaths including those among Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Cases occurred throughout the year, however, the period between May and September recorded larger number of cases viz. 712 attacks and 283 deaths. The distribution of deaths by age periods was as follows:—There were five deaths below one year of age, 21 deaths between the age period of 1 and 5; 47 deaths between 5 and 10; 53 between 10 and 15; 77 between 15 and 20; 165 between 20 and 30; 88 between 30 and 40; 29 between 40 and 50; 10 between 50 and 60 and 12 deaths over 60 years of age. By communities the deaths were Jains 26, Hindus 346, Mahomedans 52, Parsis 24, Jews 4, Indian Christians 47, Buddhist 1, Europeans 3 and Anglo-Indians 4. There were 340 deaths among males and 167 among females.

An enquiry into the causes of the prevalence of enteric fever in Bombay City and Bandra Municipal area was started in the month of


CHART V
CHART SHOWING MORTALITY RATE FROM FEVERS & MALARIA BY YEARS FROM 1919 TO 1938.
Fevers.
Malaria.
14·0
13·0
12·0
11·0
10·0
9·0
8·0
7·0
6·0
5·0
4·0
3·0
2·0
1·0
·5
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
G. P.Z.O. POONA, 1939.

June 1938. The possible sources viz. water supply, drainage, milk, samples of ice-cream and ice, contacts, carriers etc. were subjected to examination wherever possible. The services of the Haffkine Institute were utilised for the purpose of the investigation as well as for establishing the diagnosis of the cases. The investigation is still progressing, however, a summary of the work done so far is given below :—

Notification of enteric fever was admittedly faulty both in Bombay City and the suburbs. Owing to the steps taken in June 1938, by way of enlisting the co-operation of the medical profession notification improved to some extent in the latter period of the year. A special notification form was introduced which gave detailed information as to the age, sex, locality, source of infection, etc. If the total period of the year is divided in three parts viz. (1) January to June, (2) July to August, and (3) September to December the case mortality rate registered in Bombay City and Bandra during these periods was as below :—

Period.	Bombay City.			Bandra.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality.
January to June ..	478	275	57·53	53	12	22·64
July to August ..	317	96	30·28	21	6	28·57
September to December ..	373	136	36·46	40	6	15·00

The high percentage of deaths as compared to attacks which was noticeable in the early months decreased subsequently with the better notification.

Results of investigation carried out at the Haffkine Institute.

(*a*) *Diagnosis of cases.*—The Haffkine Institute examined 398 cases from 25th June to 31st December 1938. Of these 234 proved to be cases of typhoid fever and 16 cases of para-typhoid fever ; i.e. 63 per cent. of the cases examined were found to be positive bacteriologically and 50 per cent. of these were typhoid and 4 per cent. para-typhoid A.

(*b*) *Water Supply.*—The water supply was not responsible for the spread of enteric in the City of Bombay.

(*c*) *Examination of sewage.*—There are open drains and basket latrines in the northern part of the Bombay City. Investigations carried out in the Haffkine Institute revealed that out of the 8 samples collected from the open drains 6 showed presence of B typhosus, in large numbers, on Wilson and Blair's Bismuth sulphite medium.

(*d*) *Examination of carriers.*—Only 88 persons could be examined none of which proved to be a carrier. Great difficulty is being experienced in

getting the contacts or suspected persons to come forward for examination.

Dhulia Municipality adopted following preventive measures against enteric fever :—

(1) A Sub-Committee was appointed in Dhulia town to discuss ways and means to check the typhoid fever which is endemic in the town. (2) All suspected faulty pipes in Tyhpoid stricken area were replaced. (3) Milkmen were prohibited from exposing the milk in the streets for sale. (4) Disinfection of privies and latrines of infected houses was carried out. (5) Propaganda regarding the method of spread of the disease and preventive measures was carried out. (6) Inoculation of contacts with T. A. B. Vaccine was undertaken and 332 persons were inoculated. (7) Special staff was engaged to visit typhoid cases, distribute disinfectants, give advice and all other help.

41. *Measles.*—The number of deaths registered as due to measles was 8,981 against 3,670 in 1937, the death-rate being ·50 and ·20 respectively. The urban death-rate was ·78 and the rural ·43 as against ·37 and ·16 respectively in 1937.

42. *Deaths from Measles in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates in urban areas were recorded in Malegaon (4·15), Ahmednagar (4·02), Chalisgaon (3·57) and Sholapur (3·30). In Bombay City 268 deaths were recorded as against 211 in 1937 the ratios being ·23 and ·18 respectively. The death-rates from Measles in the rural areas of the districts where the disease was most prevalent were as follows :—West Khandesh 1·52; East Khandesh ·78; Belgaum ·74; Dharwar ·72; Ahmednagar ·68 and Nasik ·57.

As regards the prevalence of Measles the Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District Belgaum, reports :—" The highest number of deaths (488) was recorded in the month of April and the lowest (91) in December. The Districts of Sholapur, Dharwar, Bijapur and Satara registered high mortality figures in April and Belgaum District in July. In town circles the highest mortality (176) was recorded in April and the lowest (13) in November. In Sholapur town the number of deaths due to measles reported during the year (478) was the highest recorded in any one year since 1921. Of the total deaths from Measles 86 occurred among children below one year, 344 occurred among children between 1 and 5 years, and 43 among children between 5 and 10 years of age. The disease practically prevailed throughout the year. Propaganda was carried out by means of leaflets and health talks by the Health Visitors in affected areas regarding the precautionary measures ".

The following towns having Medical Officer of Health had higher incidence of Measles during the year :—Sholapur (478 deaths), Surat (237), Ahmednagar (169), Malegaon (135), Poona (133), Dhulia (89), Nasik (41) and Bandra (17). As the disease is not notifiable the extent of the prevalence of the disease could not be estimated. From the reports

received from Medical Officers of Health it is evident that though the mortality under Pneumonia was not much influenced by the prevalence of Measles the marked rise in deaths due to Respiratory diseases during the year may be to a large extent the result of this epidemic. It is possible that many deaths from Measles with pneumonic complications might have found their way, while registering, under the general head Respiratory Diseases. The Medical Officers of Health attribute the outbreaks to the ignorance and unhygienic habits of the people. Contact cases must have been numerous. The months from March to June were of higher incidence. The mortality was severe in the age groups of below one year and between one and five years. The major community viz., Hindus had the larger number of deaths. In Malegaon town the Muhamedans who are in majority claimed 106 deaths out of the total 135 deaths. Educative propaganda was carried out in these towns as a preventive measure and disinfection of affected houses was also resorted to whenever cases were reported.

43. *Relapsing fever.*—No death due to this cause was recorded during the year.

44. *Kala Azar.*—Two deaths were recorded under this head which occurred in Ahmedabad town during the month of October. Both were males, one 25 years old and the other 30 years old. As reported by the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, the Napier's test in both the cases was positive. Details regarding movement of the patients were not available, one of whom was a resident of Ahmedabad and another a wanderer.

45. *Typhus.*—No death was reported under this head during the year.

46. *Cerebro-spinal fever.*—There were 206 deaths registered as due to cerebro-spinal fever during the year the ratio being ·01 per mille of population as against 227 and ·01 respectively in 1937.

47. *Deaths from cerebro-spinal fever in urban and rural areas.*—Almost all the deaths (201) were registered in urban areas giving a ratio of ·06 per mille of population against 225 and ·06 respectively in 1937. Only five deaths occurred in rural areas. Among towns Bombay City (138) and Ahmedabad town (49) shared the bulk of deaths among themselves. In other urban areas the infection was only sporadic resulting in one or two solitary cases. All the five cases in rural areas were recorded in Ahmednagar District. Four occurred in Akola taluka and one in Shevgaon taluka.

In Bombay City 258 cases and 138 deaths were recorded. The incidence was almost equally distributed throughout the year. The months of April, June, September and November had comparatively lighter incidence. As regards age distribution high number of deaths occurred between the age period of 20 and 30 (33 deaths), and 30 and 40 (27 deaths). There were 12 deaths below one year, 9 deaths between one and 5, 14 between 5 and 10, 9 between 10 and 15, 18 between 15 and 20, 33,

between 20 and 30, 27 between 30 and 40, 9 between 40 and 50 and 7 over 50 years of age. 92 deaths were recorded among Hindus, 36 among Muhammadans, 3 among Parsis, 6 among Indian Christians and one among Buddhist. There were 106 deaths among males and 32 among females.

In Ahmedabad town 75 cases and 49 deaths were recorded. The incidence was lowest in the months of July, August and October, otherwise it was almost equally distributed throughout the year. The majority of cases and deaths (49–29) were recorded among the age periods between 10 and 30 years. Hindus had 49 cases and 31 deaths, Jains 6–4, Muhammadans 19–14, and there was one case among the Indian Christians. There were 57 cases with 34 deaths among males and 18 cases with 15 deaths among females. The Medical Officer of Health, Ahmedabad Municipality reports that higher incidence of the disease was noticed in the areas mostly inhabited by the labour classes. Cases in Ahmedabad town were removed for treatment in the Cerebro-spinal fever ward of the Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital and the infected houses were disinfected and whitewashed.

Respiratory Diseases (General Prevalence).

48. During the year under report, the mortality figure under the head Respiratory Diseases showed an increase of 14,131 deaths, the total deaths recorded being 125,618 (67,883 males and 57,735 females) against 111,487 in 1937 and 104,096 the mean of the previous five years.

The increase of the mortality from Respiratory Diseases in the last few years is shown below :—

Year.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901–10 mean	56,158	3·68
1911–20 ,, ...	79,901	4·78
1921–30 ,, ...	86,547	5·43
1931–35 ,, ...	94,999	5·29
1936	111,113	6·20
1937	111,487	6·22
1938	125,618	6·99

The number of deaths registered under this head is steadily increasing year after year. The urban death-rate (10·69) continues to remain high as compared with the rural death-rate (5·42) which shows that in the crowded areas of towns the diseases of the respiratory system are thriving more. The matter is a serious one and the efforts of the Municipal authorities should be directed to educating the masses in the

methods of prevention of such diseases and improving the general sanitary conditions of the town circles.

49. *Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in Collectorates.*—High death-rates were recorded in the Collectorates of Kaira (11·71), Surat (11·58), Ahmedabad (11·30), East Khandesh (9·02), Poona (7·72), Thana (7·56), Nasik (7·54), Broach (6·77) and Kolaba (6·52).

50. *Death-rates from Respiratory Diseases in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in the towns of Pandharpur (17·41), Sholapur (17·20), Ahmedabad (17·10), Dakore (16·60), Viramgaon (14·39), Lonavla (14·03) and Poona City (13·92). Among the rural circles high death-rates were recorded in the talukas of Borsad (21·59), Bardoli (19·53), Mandvi (16·61), Matar (15·79), Mehmedabad (13·79), Valod (13·36) and Chopda (13·05). From the above statistics it will be seen that high death-rates especially in the rural areas are shared by the talukas of Gujarat. In Gujarat, Panch Mahals is the only district which has returned a very low death-rate (3·75) due to respiratory diseases. Kanara (2·83), Satara (3·77), Dharwar (4·06), Bijapur (4·11), Belgaum (4·28) and Ratnagiri (4·72) have also returned lower rates. Though the up-country Districts have lighter incidence of Respiratory Diseases it is significant that Ratnagiri District which is near to Bombay City and from which the labour for that city is largely drawn has a smaller death-rate whereas other adjacent Districts, e.g., Thana (7·56), Kolaba (6·52) and Bombay Suburban (5·71) have somewhat higher rates. This is due to the low incidence of Pneumonia and Influenza in Ratnagiri District. Bombay City recorded 15,611 deaths due to this cause against 13,240 in 1937, the ratios being 13·44 and 11·40 respectively.

51. *Seasonal mortality of Respiratory Diseases.*—From the Annual Form No. XI in Appendix III it will be seen that respiratory diseases prevail almost equally throughout the year, the months of May and June however have shown a small decrease during the year.

52. *Phthisis.*—There were 25,565 deaths registered from this cause equal to a death-rate of 1·42 per mille of population. The figures for 1937 were 25,123 and 1·40 respectively. There is a gradual increase in recent years in the deaths due to this cause. Early diagnosis and prompt notification are important factors in the control of this disease. Tuberculosis clinics have been opened at Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur and Belgaum Civil Hospitals by Government. There are also some private sanitoria for treatment of tuberculosis in few towns e.g., Bombay, Panchgani, Wai, Malavli, Hukeri, Miraj and Vengurla. More progress in this direction is necessary and the matter deserves greater attention from the local bodies. The prompt notification of cases is also necessary which can only be enforced with success if facilities for treatment are forthcoming. Panchgani and Nasik Municipalities have resolved to adcpt the bye-laws for confidential notification of cases of tuberculosis drafted for them by the Public Health Department.

53. *Death-rates from Phthisis in urban and rural areas.*—The urban death-rate was 2·19 and the rural 1·23 against 2·06 and 1·24 in 1937.

High rates from urban areas were recorded in Rander (4·13), Sholapur (4·04), Gokak (3·62), Ahmedabad (3·98), Panwel (3·35) and Poona City (3·29) and high death-rates for rural areas were recorded in the Districts of Kolaba (3·40), Kaira (2·38), Ratnagiri (2·25), Thana (1·73), Bombay Suburban (1·60), Ahmedabad (1·39) and Satara (1·30). Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Thana Districts of the Konkan continue to return high death-rates from Phthisis.

54. *Pneumonia (General Prevalence).*—There were 25,562 deaths from Pneumonia registered during the year. This is equivalent to the death-rate of 1·42 per mille of population the corresponding figures for the year 1937 being 21,038 and 1·17 respectively. There is a rise in Pneumonia deaths during the year under report and it is probable that the epidemic of Measles which prevailed during the year might have influenced the mortality from Pneumonia to some extent in some areas.

55. *Deaths from Pneumonia in urban and rural areas.*—The urban death-rate was 5·09 and the rural ·52 against 4·18 and ·43 respectively in 1937. High death-rates for urban areas were recorded in Pandharpur (10·29), Sholapur (8·05), Poona City (7·68), Bulsar (6·21), Surat (5·95), Ahmednagar (5·42), Anand (4·80) and Nadiad (4·65). Bombay City recorded a death-rate of 9·65 against 7·88 in 1937. High rates in rural areas were recorded in the Districts of Surat (3·33), Bombay Suburban (1·96), Thana (1·68), Broach (1·34) and Nasik (1·02).

56. *Whooping Cough.*—One hundred and eighty-three deaths due to this cause were recorded in the Province the ratio being ·01 per mille of population against 142 and ·01 respectively in 1937. Out of these 129 deaths occurred in rural areas and 54 in urban areas the ratios being ·01 and ·02 respectively. Among the rural areas Kaira District had 54 deaths and Ahmedabad District 51 deaths. Among town circles, Ahmedabad town had 33 deaths and Dakore town 12 deaths.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa (General Prevalence).

57. During the year under report deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa numbered 34,242 (17,660 males and 16,582 females) the preceding year's figures being 28,094 and 26,218 the quinquennial mean. The death rate was 1·91 against 1·56 in 1937, and 1·46 the quinquennial mean.

58. The number of deaths registered under Dysentery and Diarrhœa in the previous years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 mean	52,373
1911–20 ,,	36,172
1921–30 ,,	24,790
1931–35 ,,	24,089
1936	30,104
1937	28,094
1938	34,242

59. *Dysentery.*—Under this sub-heading 4,902 deaths were registered against 4,304, the death-rate being ·27 against ·24 in 1937. The urban death-rate was ·62 and the rural ·19 against ·51 and ·17 respectively in 1937.

60. *Diarrhoea.*—Under this heading 29,340 deaths were recorded against 23,790 in the previous year. The death-rate was 1·63 against 1·33 in 1937. The urban death-rate was 1·48 and the rural 1·67 as compared with 1·27 and 1·34 respectively in 1937.

61. Very high rates of deaths from Dysentery in the urban areas were returned in the towns of Erandol (2·83), Pandharpur (2·61), Bhatkal (2·46), Kumta (2·40) and Sholapur (2·34), and in rural areas in the districts of Kanara (1·14), Kaira (·71), Bombay Suburban (·55) and Kolaba (·47).

In the case of Diarrhœa high death-rates were returned in the towns of Pandharpur (5·16), Gokak (4·97), Sholapur (3·77), Dakore (3·30), and Parola (3·09) and in rural areas in the districts of Belgaum (3·06), Satara (2·73), Ahmednagar (2·57), Sholapur (2·47), Bombay Suburban (2·23) and Bijapur (2·22).

In Appendix II a table is given showing the effect on the death-rate of the introduction of a piped water supply.

Injuries.

62. There were 7,778 deaths recorded from injuries of which 4,300 were among males and 3,478 among females. The number registered in 1937 was 7,065 while the quinquennial mean was 7,184.

The annual mortality for previous years under this head is as follows :—

Year.	No. of deaths.
1901-10 mean	5,779
1911-20 ,, ...	6,695
1921-30 ,, ...	6,914
1931-35 ,, ...	7,764
1936	7,066
1937	7,065
1938	7,778

63. *Details of deaths from Injuries.*—Further comparison arranged under the various heads is set forth in the following table :—

—	1937.			1938.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,098	1,507	2,605	1,179	1,607	2,786
Poisoning	133	39	172	160	60	220
Hanging	225	66	291	211	86	297
Wounding	1,123	535	1,658	1,247	543	1,790
Wild beast	24	6	30	26	18	44
Snake-bite	628	420	1,048	671	468	1,139
Rabies	105	57	162	105	56	161
Railway Accidents ..	85	23	108	96	23	119
Other causes	465	526	991	605	617	1,222

64. *Deaths from snake-bite.*—There were 1,139 deaths due to snake-bite against 1,048 in 1937. The highest number occurred in Ratnagiri District, viz. 246 against 196 in 1937. Next in order were Satara (148), Thana (97), West Khandesh (66), Nasik (58), Ahmedabad (35), Poona (55) and Belgaum (54).

65. *Deaths from Rabies.*—There were 161 deaths reported under this heading against 162 in the previous year. Ahmedabad District reported the highest number of deaths 27. Kaira had 26, Ahmednagar and Satara 13 each, and Belgaum and Bijapur Districts had 10 deaths each due to this cause.

66. *Details of suicidal deaths.*—The number of suicidal deaths during the year was 759 (444 males and 315 females) against 671 in 1937. Details of districts showing larger number are as follows :—

District.	Drowning.	Poisoning.	Hanging.	Wounding.	Railway	Total
Dharwar	71	1	50	..	..	122
Belgaum	52	2	40	2	..	96
Bijapur	35	..	43	..	..	78
Sholapur	11	15	21	..	..	47
Thana	7	2	29	3	..	41
Satara	15	5	11	..	..	31
Poona	5	8	4	10	..	27
Surat	13	5	4	2	..	24
Bombay City	2	71	14	20	12	119

67. *Deaths from other causes.*—There were 184,812 deaths registered against 169,124 deaths in 1937 and 169,719 the mean of the previous five years. The death-rate was 10·29 against 9·43 in 1937, and a quinquennial mean of 9·45.

The number of deaths recorded in previous years under this head is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1901-10 mean	135,548	8·87
1911-20 ,, ...	148,759	9·25
1921-30 ,, ...	145,338	9·13
1931-35 ,, ...	165,112	9·22
1936	171,643	9·57
1937	169,124	9·47
1938	184,812	10·29

68. *Deaths from child birth.*—The number of deaths recorded under this head during 1938 was 4,252 as compared with 3,093 in 1936. For the Northern, Central and Southern Registration Districts, the deaths were 754, 1,110 and 2,203 respectively. In Bombay City 185 deaths were registered during the year as against 162 in 1937. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 registered births including still births in the province works out to 5·51 which shows an increase as compared with 4·17 in 1937, Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2002/33, dated 5th July 1937, lays down that deaths among women who died within one month after the delivery should be classed under this heading. The period reckoned before was of a fortnight. The increase in the number of deaths is mainly due to this increase of the period.

The annual mortality for previous years since 1921 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1921	3,595	1930	3,616
1922	3,415	1931	4,019
1923	3,208	1932	3,068
1924	3,197	1933	3,489
1925	2,662	1934	3,521
1926	3,300	1935	4,047
1927	2,928	1936	3,203
1928	3,412	1937	3,093
1929	3,689	1938	4,252

In the Province this works out to the death of one woman in child birth for every 181 births including still births as compared with one per 243 in 1937. The urban and rural figures were 1 per 140 and 193 respectively. By Registration Districts the rate of maternal mortality was the highest in the Southern Registration District, where it was 1 to 116. It was 1 to 216 in the Central and 1 to 327 in the Northern Registration Districts.

69. *Deaths from child birth in the Collectorates.*—In the Collectorates the maternal mortality rate was high in Kanara, where it was 1 to 38. It was 1 to 93 in Dharwar, 1 to 111 in Bijapur, 1 to 130 in Satara, 1 to 135 in Sholapur and 1 to 137 in Nasik District.

70. *Deaths from child birth in urban areas.*—In Bombay City the rate of maternal mortality was 1 to 211, births including still births. Among other towns, high rates were reported from Ilkal (1 to 20), Islampur (1 to 42), Satara (1 to 44), Sangamner (1 to 44), Honawar (1 to 45) and Trimbak (1 to 48).

71. *Diphtheria.*—There were 164 deaths reported from this disease during the year against 79 in 1937. Out of these 133 occurred in rural areas, viz. Ahmednagar District 58, Poona 37, Thana 11, Kolaba 9, Ratnagiri 8, Nasik 7 and Bombay Suburban 3, and the remaining 31 in the town circles, viz. Ahmedabad 14, Surat and Poona 4 each, Vengurla and Nasik 2 each, and Godhra, Ahmednagar, Junnar, Baramati and Bhiwandi one each.

72. *Chickenpox.*—Thirteen deaths due to this cause were recorded out of which twelve occurred in rural areas, viz. East Khandesh 6, West Khandesh 3, Kaira 2 and Ahmedabad 1, and the remaining one death was reported from Kaira town.

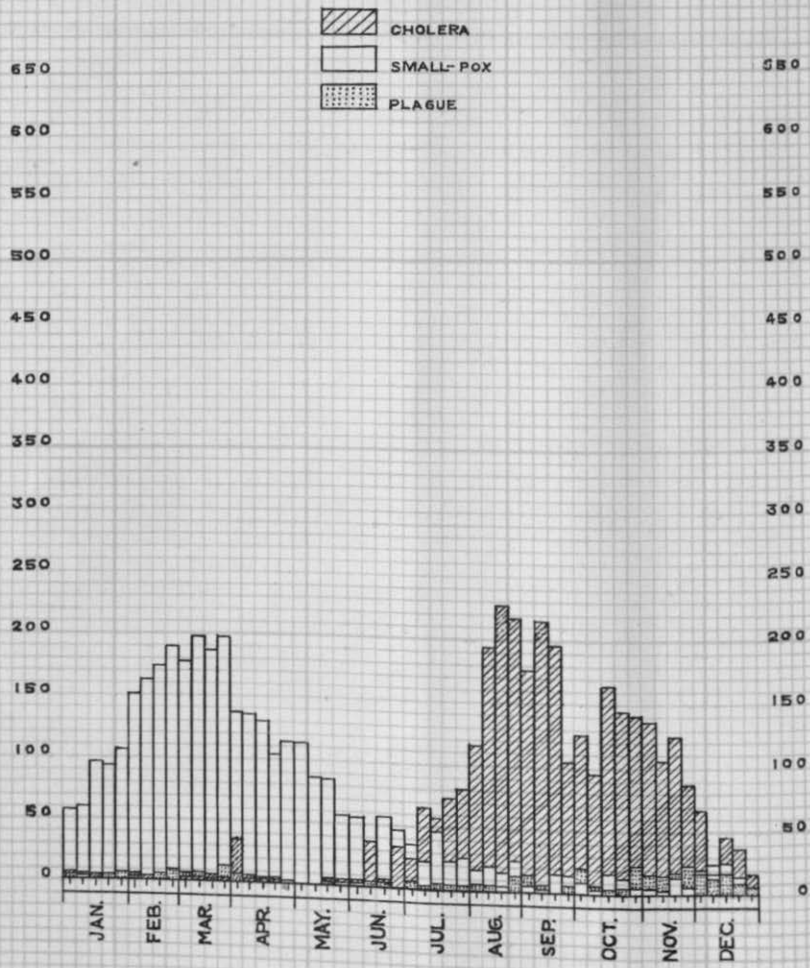
73. *Leprosy.*—There were 184 deaths reported as due to this cause. The highest number of deaths 104 occurred in East Khandesh District.

74. *Cancer.*—One hundred and nineteen deaths were recorded as due to cancer during the year. Among rural circles, all the cases (37) were reported from Surat District. Among towns 36 deaths were recorded in Ahmedabad town, 33 in Surat, 5 in Anand, 3 in Nadiad, two in Dakore and one each in Dhulia, Nandurbar and Bhusawal towns.

The number of deaths from chief causes for each Collectorate and by months is shown in Annual Forms Nos. VII to XII.

CHART VI

WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM EPIDEMIC DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1938.



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CHAPTER IV.

Epidemiology.

Cholera (General Prevalence).

75. The number of deaths due to cholera during the year was 3,813 as against 10,992 in 1937 and 10,528 the quinquennial mean. The death-rate was ·21 against ·61 in 1937, the quinquennial mean being ·59. The urban and rural death rates for the Province were ·03 and ·26 respectively against ·19 and ·72 in the preceding year.

Cholera prevailed in 111 registration circles and 812 villages as compared with 170 and 1,797 respectively in 1937 and the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages was 1·69. There were 7,254 cases as against 23,572 in 1937. The case mortality rate was 52·56.

The following table gives the deaths recorded in previous years since 1911 :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1911	5,808	1925	56
1912	57,789	1926	72
1913	5,108	1927	26,020
1914	17,778	1928	6,667
1915	350	1929	2,673
1916	18,610	1930	15,142
1917	16,554	1931	18,578
1918	8,832	1932	1,338
1919	51,235	1933	7,794
1920	2,047	1934	11,361
1921	3,092	1935	11,191
1922	2,743	1936	11,304
1923	9,212	1937	10,992
1924	7,827	1938	3,813

Distribution.—Vide **Annual Form No. VII.**

these talukas. Akola Taluka suffered most. Next in order of severity stand Sangamner, Parner and Shevgaon. Thana District which was next to Ahmednagar in order of severity claimed 617 cases and 386 deaths reported from 66 villages in ten circles of Registration. The infection in this district was carried over from the preceding year and prevailed almost throughout the year 1938 excepting December. Infection was present in January 1938 in Dahanu and Palghar talukas. It appeared in Umbergaon Peta in February and was prevalent there in an epidemic form till the end of September. The remaining talukas were either free or only slightly infected. In Poona District cholera infection appeared in 37 villages of six circles of registration, resulting in 283 cases and 139 deaths. Junnar and Sirur talukas were mainly infected and the period of intensity was confined to the months of August and September. In Nasik District 361 cases and 122 deaths were reported from 42 villages in 13 circles of Registration. Stray cases were occurring from March to September in Yeola, Nandgaon and Igatpuri talukas. October saw a rise which spread in November and the epidemic quickly subsided in December. Excepting Baglan Taluka the infection was not severe in the District. In the Districts of Bombay Suburban, Ratnagiri and Kolaba only a few sporadic cases were reported. As compared with 1937 the cholera epidemic in the Southern Registration District was very mild in 1938. The cases reported were 1,027 and deaths 480 against 4,546 and 2,241 respectively in 1937. 129 villages in 31 circles of Registration were infected. The districts mainly involved were Sholapur and Bijapur. In Sholapur District 753 cases and 336 deaths occurred in 77 villages of ten circles of registration. The district was infected towards the end of May, four suspicious cases having been reported on 26th May 1938 from Vad Singe village in Madha Taluka. An imported case was also detected on 7th June 1938 in Kural village of that taluka. Five other villages in the taluka soon reported infection. The infection spread to Pandharpur Taluka in the middle of June and cases were reported from 8 villages of this taluka. Sholapur and Sangola talukas got the infection by the end of June. The infection in Sholapur Taluka was heavy. Barsi Taluka received the infection late in November. As cholera was prevailing in epidemic form in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions on the border of Barsi Taluka special precautions had to be taken to keep out the infection. Barsi town was also infected on 5th November 1938 and reported 18 cases and 12 deaths up to 25th December. In Bijapur District 234 cases and 116 deaths from cholera were reported from 30 villages in 5 circles of registration. Indi Taluka was severely affected. In this taluka cholera first appeared in Shiryad village on 29th June, the infection was suspected to be due to the Nulla water. Agarkhed village on Bhima river was infected on 22nd July 1938. Seven more villages in this taluka on the Bhima river were soon infected. In Sindgi Taluka only four villages were infected. In Bagewadi and Bijapur talukas the infection was not serious. The remaining districts in the Registration District, viz., Belgaum (13), Satara (12), Dharwar (2) and Kanara (1) had only a few cholera deaths during the year as shown against each.

79. *Preventive measures.*—The routine precautionary measures such as distribution of potash permanganate and cholera pills, permanganating water supplies, inoculation, etc., were carried out in all the affected districts. Special precautions were taken at the time of the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur and entry to uninoculated persons was prohibited at the pilgrim centre during the fair as was done during the last two years. Details have been given in Chapter V " Fairs and Festivals ". Owing to the Kumbha Fair at Hardwar and Brindaban six Medical Officers were detailed on inspection duty of the Pilgrims at Ahmedabad, Godhra and Bhusawal Railway Stations from 25th January to 5th May 1938. They inspected every outgoing and incoming train for suspected cases of cholera among pilgrims : the pilgrims were also offered free inoculation. In West Khandesh District special measures against the spread of cholera were necessitated on account of the weekly fair at Morwad in Taloda Taluka. The village Morwad has become a place of pilgrimage for the Bhils who congregate there in their thousands to pay respects to their Saint the late Gula Bhagwan on every Monday. They come from distant parts of the Khandesh and Nasik Districts and even from Rajpipla State. In order to guard against the infection from breaking out at Morwad an Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination and the Epidemic Medical Officer, West Khandesh, were deputed to Morwad on every Sunday and Monday to look after the sanitation of the village and disinfection of the water supplies. Some District Local Boards engaged epidemic workers in their areas who did valuable service in disinfecting water supplies and distributing cholera medicines. A few permanent Epidemic Medical Officers are also now available whose services can be utilised on preventive duty at a short notice. They have proved to be of great value in verifying reports and promptly adopting preventive measures.

Inoculations.—During the year under report nine special Medical Officers were appointed by Government on cholera duty in the Province in addition to those appointed by the District Local Boards.

The total number of persons inoculated was 323,579 as against 457,666 in 1937.

The inoculations were performed by the special inoculators, Medical Officers I/c Hospitals and Dispensaries, Epidemic Medical Officers and private practitioners. Out of the total number of 323,579 inoculations, 128,989 were performed in Southern Registration District, 104,356 in the Northern Registration District and 90,234 in the Central Registration District. The mass inoculation compaign at Pandharpur during Ashadhi fair alone has contributed 100,070 to the total figures of inoculations given above.

80. *Expenditure on cholera outbreak and inoculation work.*—During the year under report a grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned by Governement for measures against outbreaks of cholera, e.g., supply of potash permanganate for sterilization of village water supplies, cholera treatments and ingredients for Tomb's mixture. Out of this sum, Rs. 3,711 were

spent. Expenditure on pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of Government inoculators on cholera duty amounted to Rs. 3,056 and that on cholera vaccine, Rs. 6,511.

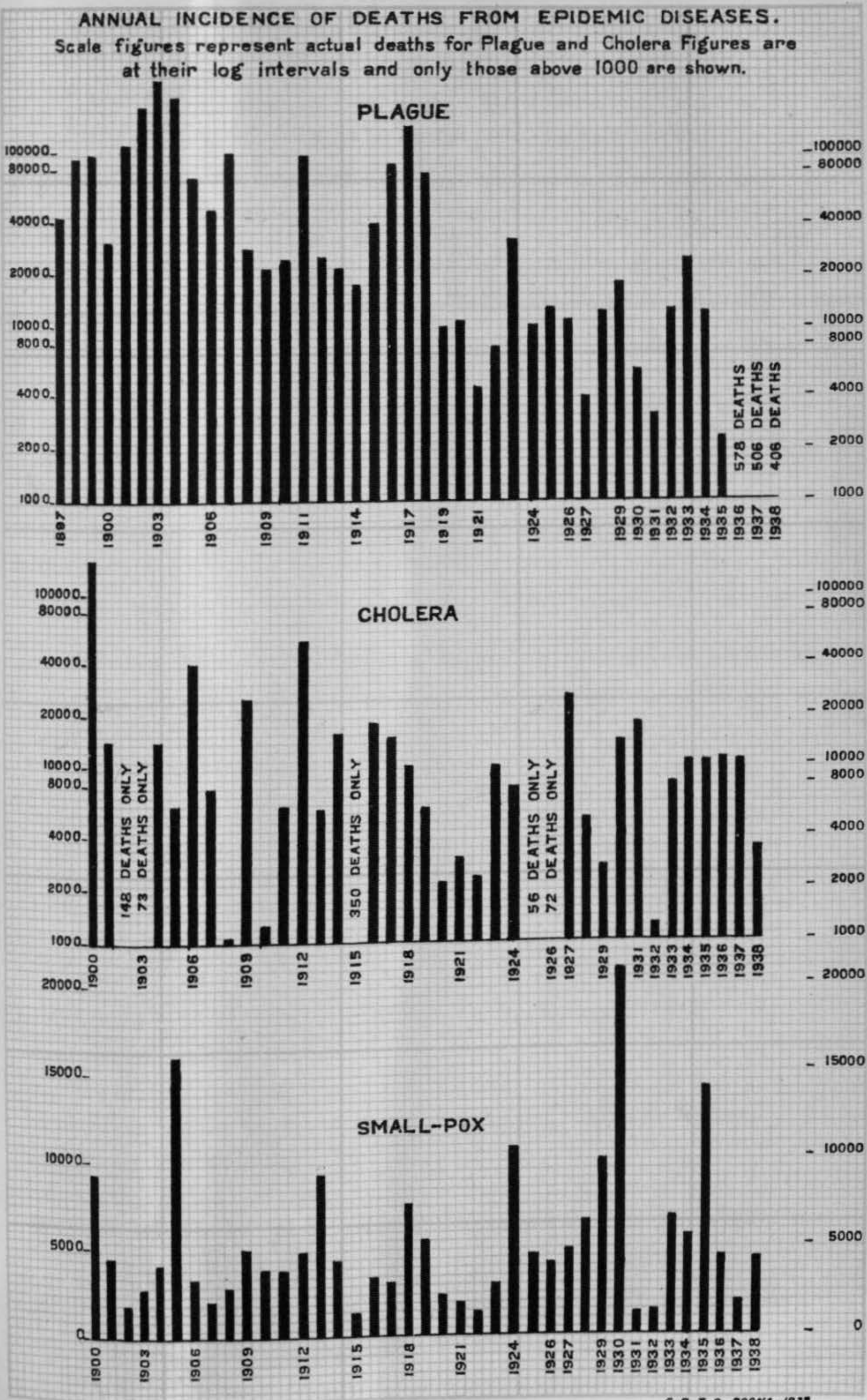
SMALLPOX (GENERAL PREVALENCE).

81. The smallpox deaths registered during the year under report were 4,355 as against 1,810 in 1937 and 6,298, mean of the previous five years. The death rate during 1938 was ·24 per mille of population against ·11 in 1937 and ·36 the quinquennial mean. The annual mortality for previous years is given in the following table :—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1901–10 mean	4,775
1911–20 "	4,430
1921–30 "	6,337
1931–35 "	5,517
1936	4,320
1937	1,810
1938	4,355

Smallpox was reported from 1,124 villages in 167 circles of Registration as compared with 377 and 138 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population of affected towns and villages in the Province works out to ·98. The disease was present throughout the year. The highest incidence was, however, during the period from February to May which coincides with the hot season. During January also the incidence was considerable which proves the tendency of the disease of earlier incidence. The highest mortality (918) occurred in March. The case mortality rate during the year was 24·97 as against 24·79 in 1937. The case mortality rate indicates that the disease as is now prevailing in the Province is less virulent. This is mainly due to the communal immunity that is developing in the populace by vaccination and revaccination. Many persons take advantage of the protection afforded by vaccination in the time of the epidemic but the lesson is forgotton almost as soon as the epidemic is over and people begin to neglect or put off vaccination of their children. Thus the number of unprotected children goes on increasing and the soil is slowly but steadily prepared for a severe outbreak of smallpox. This explains the cyclic outbursts of smallpox epidemic. During smallpox season the vaccination staff is mobilised to push on mass vaccination; the local bodies also co-operate by appointing additional staff. Arrangement for adequate supply of lymph from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute is made and the propaganda is carried out by means of leaflets and posters to popularise vaccination. All these measures become fruitless unless the public co-operate whole-heartedly with the

CHART VII



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vaccination staff. The need of getting the children vaccinated at once without waiting till the epidemic actually breaks out is, therefore, apparent. During the last few years demand from Municipalities for compulsory vaccination is rapidly increasing and the number of municipal towns where vaccination is compulsory has risen to 74 in 1938 from 53 in 1937 and 18 in 1934 in the Province excluding Bombay City and the six cantonments. In the rural areas vaccination has been made compulsory in 10 villages in Belgaum District.

82. *Deaths and attacks from smallpox by Collectorates.*—All the districts in the Province reported cases, though some of them were only slightly affected. High death rates were recorded in the Collectorates of Ratnagiri (·60), Kolaba (·47), Satara (·23), Ahmedabad (·22), Thana (·18), Bombay Suburban (·18), East Khandesh (·12) and Surat (·10) and the lowest (·01) in Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts, Dharwar District had only two deaths, the ratio being ·00. Bombay City recorded 1,856 deaths, the ratio being 1·60 against 687 and ·59, respectively in 1937.

The following table shows the number of attacks and deaths by districts :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.	District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
East Khandesh ..	954	143	Bombay Suburban ..	210	34
West Khandesh ..	19	7	Kolaba	2,831	296
Surat	356	67	Ratnagiri	4,188	789
Broach	38	12	Belgaum	144	20
Kaira	16	9	Dharwar	6	2
Panch Mahals ..	27	5	Bijapur	74	30
Ahmedabad ..	365	207	Kanara	215	35
Ahmednagar ..	534	81	Sholapur	132	24
Poona	966	150	Satara	1,589	277
Nasik	610	156	Bombay City ..	3,227	1,856
Thana	942	155			

83. *Deaths from smallpox in urban and rural areas.*—Among towns high death rates were recorded in Panwel (1·78), Bassein (1·42), Chiplun (1·30), Bagalkot (1·15), Nasirabad (1·15), Bhatkal (1·01),

Islampur (·93), and Ratnagiri (·92) and in rural areas in the talukas of Uran (1·09), Dapoli (1·24), Deogad (·77), Ratnagiri (·75), Sangameshwar (·72), Roha (·69), Chandor (·68), Akola (;67) and Satara (·64).

In contrast to the case mortality of smallpox in the Province as a whole (24 per cent.), Bombay City had as high a case mortality rate as 57 per cent. This is undoubtedly due to many cases being missed in the city. More than half the smallpox deaths reported in the Province during the year were reported in Bombay City.

84. *Brief history of smallpox epidemic by Registration Districts.*—The highest incidence was in the Central Registration District, in which 10,281 cases and 1,661 deaths were registered in 825 villages of 80 circles of registration. Ratnagiri District stood first in the Registration District, as well as in the Province with 789 deaths reported from 464 villages. All the talukas in this district were affected, Dapoli Taluka had, however, the highest number of cases. Kolaba came next with 296 deaths reported from 136 villages. The highest incidence was in Uran Taluka. The infection in the remaining districts, viz., Poona (82 deaths), Nasik (54), Thana (54), Ahmednagar (27) and Bombay Suburban (8), was not severe as may be seen from the number of deaths recorded in them as shown against each. The disease was present in this Registration District throughout the year with higher incidence in the months of March, April and May. In the Northern Registration District 450 deaths were registered in 122 villages of 43 circles of registration. The majority of deaths occurred in Ahmedabad and East Khandesh Districts. In Ahmedabad District, 20 villages were infected, majority of which were in Daskroi and Ghogo Talukas. In East Khandesh District, 52 villages reported infection. Raver Taluka and Edlabad Peta were more infected than the rest. Infection in Nasirabad town was also severe resulting in 17 deaths. In Surat District, 67 deaths due to smallpox were registered in 31 villages, the infection being confined to the four talukas of Bulsar, Chikhli, Jalalpur and Chorashi. In the remaining districts in the Northern Registration District, viz., Broach (12), Kaira (9), West Khandesh (7) and Panch Mahals (5), only a few deaths as shown against each were registered. In the Southern Registration District, 388 deaths were reported from 176 villages in 43 circles of registration. Excepting Satara District which reported the highest number of deaths (277), the infection was nowhere severe. In Satara District, 128 villages reported infection. The talukas chiefly infected were Satara, Karad, Koregaon, Khanapur and Khatav. The disease was present throughout the year in the District.

The other districts in the Registration District reported deaths as shown against each :—Kanara (35), Bijapur (30), Sholapur (24), Belgaum (20) and Dharwar (2). Bombay City had 1,856 deaths due to smallpox against 687 in 1937.

Of the 4,355 deaths from smallpox in the Province 1,059 were of infants under one year and 1,857 of children between 1 and 10 years of age, i.e., 67 per cent. of the deaths were among children. The figure shows that smallpox is still largely prevalent among the unvaccinated children in this susceptible age period and it emphasises the need of protecting the children by vaccination and revaccination. If immunity is established among the population of this age period the cases among adults and adolescents which are increasing may be checked to a large extent.

85. *Vaccinal Condition.*—During the year under report 126 cases of smallpox were treated in the Civil Hospitals in the Province as against 64 in 1937. Of the cases treated 47 had been vaccinated as against 18 in the previous year. Six against seven of the previous year were stated to have been successfully vaccinated but no vaccination cicatrix could be seen. Sixty against 37 were unvaccinated and six against two were stated to have been vaccinated during incubation period. Seven cases were also of those stated to have been successfully revaccinated.

Plague (General Prevalence).

86. As during the previous two years, the number of plague deaths recorded during 1938 also was very small as compared with the years prior to 1935. There were 406 deaths due to this cause as compared with 506 in 1937 and 8,281 the quinquennial mean. The ratio of deaths per mille of population during the year under report was ·02 as against ·03 in 1937 and ·47 the quinquennial mean.

Cases occurred in 21 circles of registration infecting 50 villages as compared with 31 and 77 respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in affected towns and villages works out to ·72 as against 1·23 in 1937. The total number of attacks recorded was 717 giving a case mortality rate of 56·62 per cent. against 64·78 in 1937. As during the previous year the disease was mainly confined to the Southern Registration District, the Central Registration District reporting only 21 cases and 16 deaths. The infection of the year preceding continued in the Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara up to the end of April and fresh outbreaks again began to occur in July. From January to April the disease though not severe was steady, May and June had very few cases but from July to November there was a progressive rise with a fall again in December.

The total number of deaths recorded in each year since 1911 is given below :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1911	97,248	1925	12,551
1912	27,863	1926	9,839
1913	24,840	1927	4,075
1914	18,529	1928	13,563
1915	40,689	1929	18,014
1916	79,349	1930	5,026
1917	159,858	1931	3,506
1918	73,893	1932	14,446
1919	9,141	1933	24,560
1920	13,471	1934	13,307
1921	4,617	1935	2,453
1922	7,692	1936	578
1923	33,251	1937	506
1924	9,092	1938	406

The plague outbreak during 1938 was neither intensive nor extensive. The cases reported as well as the villages infected were few as compared to 1937. It is also noteworthy that the disease is gradually disappearing from many endemic areas. Kaira and Surat Districts in the Gujarat and Sholapur, Bijapur, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts in the Deccan which were often visited by plague in the past are now conspicuous by their freedom from plague for the last three years. It is proved that the endemic centres often distribute the infection causing wide outbursts of plague and if these centres are effectively guarded the infection can be stopped and widespread outbreaks may be averted. This policy is at present followed and the efforts have been directed to the areas where plague is known to smoulder. The cyanide fumigation operation which are being carried out at present in the districts of the Southern Registration District which are notorious for continued plague infection, have no doubt proved valuable in localising and arresting the infection at the root and have thus saved the Province from the dreaded outbreaks of plague. If the same progress is continued and full co-operation from the local bodies in anti-plague measures is forth-

coming it may be possible to eradicate plague from this Province. It must, however, be remembered that as long as there is infection even in a mild form, in any part of the country, it would not be safe to relax the preventive measures in any way—in fact as the infection decreases the vigour of the preventive measures has to be comparatively increased.

87. *Deaths from plague by Collectorates.*—From the distribution of plague given in Annual Form No. XII it can be seen that the Districts of Belgaum (194 deaths), Dharwar (84), Satara (74) and Kanara (36) were more affected. In Ratnagiri (15), Sholapur (2) and Poona (1) Districts the infection was very little. The highest death rate was ·18 recorded in the Belgaum District against ·20 reported in the same district during 1937.

88. *Deaths from plague in rural and urban areas.*—For the urban and rural areas in the Province, there were 64 and 342 deaths equal to a ratio of ·02 in both the areas. Plague was reported from only eight towns, in the Province. Infection was established in the towns of Belgaum (·78), Vengurla (·75) and Karwar (·56). In the remaining towns viz. Dharwar (3 deaths), Athani, Sholapur, Pandharpur and Poona (one death each), the cases were sporadic. Among rural areas high death rates were recorded in the talukas of Shirala (1·28), Kalghatgi (1·18), Hukeri (·61), Hangal (·45), Sirsi (·45), Mundgod (·41), Chikodi (·33) and Chandgad (·25).

89. *Brief History of plague outbreaks in the Registration Districts.*—Almost all the plague deaths were reported from the Southern Registration District, viz. 390 deaths against 504 in 1937. The death rate in the Registration District was ·07 as against ·09 in 1937 and 1·34 the quinquennial mean. Nineteen circles of Registration and 48 villages were infected. The highest number of deaths, 75, was reported in November 1938 and the lowest figure was returned in May (5 deaths). As compared with the year preceding the incidence in this Registration District was less during the year. Belgaum District was more affected, the number of villages involved being 24. In other districts 10 villages in Dharwar, 7 in Kanara, 5 in Satara and 2 in Sholapur reported plague infection. Of the total number of 48 deaths returned in the town circles of the Southern Registration District, 32 occurred in Belgaum town, 9 in Karwar town and 3 in Dharwar town. Among talukas, Hukeri (76 deaths) and Chikodi (60) of the Belgaum District, Shirala (74) of the Satara District, Kalghatgi (49) and Hangal (32) of the Dharwar District and Sirsi (18) of the Kanara District reported more plague deaths as shown against each. The infection of the previous year was continued up to April in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts and up to May in Kanara District. After a break for a time cases started afresh in these districts by the end of July. In Satara District infection was totally absent for the first three months of the year but started in the month of April. All the affected districts were reporting cases at the close of the year 1938. In Central Registration District, of the total

number of 16 deaths recorded, 15 occurred in Vengurla town of Ratnagiri District and one in Poona city. The infection broke out in Vengurla town in the month of February in which month 3 deaths were reported. In March the disease spread in the town and caused 11 deaths but subsided in April with only one death recorded for that month. The Northern Registration District was totally free from plague during the year.

90. *Ratting operations.*—Ratting operations were carried out in 20 towns in the Southern Registration District, in 28 villages and 10 towns in Northern Registration District, and in 15 towns in the Central Registration District. In the Province excluding Bombay City 10,84,737 rats were caught and destroyed of which 33,396 rats were examined and 76 were found infected. 119,089 rats were also destroyed by means of poison baiting. The number of rats killed by cyanide fumigation could not be ascertained. In Bombay City ratting operations were carried out as usual throughout the year and resulted in 734,333 rats being destroyed. 187,272 of these were examined but none was found to be plague infected. In Bombay City trapping, poison baiting, gassing and flooding are employed for the destruction of rats. The daily average number of traps used in the city was 1,158. The importance of rat destruction in the plague preventive measures needs no emphasis. It is now common knowledge that man contracts this dreaded disease from rat through the medium of its flea. In economic life also the rat is a great drain on the poor agriculturists' resources. It destroys the grain and the crops. It is therefore important that this pest should be kept down by whatever means possible. The Indian housing conditions afford ample opportunity for the rat to live and breed. It is therefore necessary to discourage this as much as possible by constructing rat-proof houses and godowns. The Public Health Department have some plans of such buildings and they can be made available to the local bodies as specimens. Propaganda in this respect is necessary among the masses. Existing housing conditions cannot be changed suddenly but they can be made more sanitary and tidy. Rat favours dark and dirty places, it is also attracted where grain is kept open. Conditions unfavourable for their living should therefore be created and rat destruction methods should be extensively used. Individuals have to depend largely on trapping and baiting for rat destruction but the local bodies can adopt with advantage the third method of rat destruction by means of cyanide fumigation. This method is more quick and effective. These operations are carried out under Government control as an educative propaganda in the villages in Southern Registration District and facilities can be afforded to the local bodies for training their personnel in the method of fumigation at these places.

91. *Anti-plague measures.*—As plague incidence was very mild during the year only one special medical officer was employed on inoculation

duty in Bijapur District, where rat fall was reported in villages of Bagewadi taluka.

Anti-plague workers were entertained in Belgaum, Sholapur and Satara Districts. In Dharwar District anti-plague operations were carried on by the sanitary staff of the District Local Board in 99 villages. They baited 142,791 houses in which 135,73,168 baits were laid, out of which 15,47,615 baits were consumed and 116,218 dead rats were found. 2,800 houses were disinfected with kerosene oil emulsion. Ratting operations undertaken by the District Local Board, Kaira, in Borsad taluka during 1937 were continued during 1938. The balance of the last year's Government grant and an additional grant of Rs. 560 were placed at the disposal of the District Local Board as the half share of Government towards the cost of the operations. A qualified Sanitary Inspector with the necessary staff was entertained for the purpose. 28 villages were attended to by them and 154,064 rats were destroyed.

Cyanide fumigation.—Government provided Rs. 11,250 for cyanide fumigation in the endemic plague areas in the Province. The operations were continued except in the rainy season in the rural areas of Belgaum, Dharwar and Satara Districts under the supervision of Captain P. N. Sathe, A.I.R.O., D.P.H., with 5 subordinate medical officers under him. The Epidemic Medical Officer, Kanara District, carried out fumigation work in two villages in each of Halyal taluka and Mundgod Peta. The total work done in all the districts was 162,477 rat-holes were fumigated in 10,214 houses in the plague affected and threatened villages. The District Local Boards, Belgaum and Satara, and the municipalities of Sholapur, Karwar and Vengurla also carried out cyanide fumigation in their respective areas. After fumigation baiting was done to ascertain the presence of rats, if any, in the fumigated houses. As conditions for fumigating the whole houses were not favourable, only burrows were treated.

Inoculations.—The total number of persons inoculated during the year under report was 41,560 as compared with 62,271 in 1937. These were performed by the Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, Epidemic Medical Officers, the Special Medical Officer in Bijapur District and private practitioners. The number of inoculations performed in the districts were Belgaum 21,787, Bijapur 7,399, Dharwar 5,660, Satara 2,476, Sholapur 1,987, Kanara 1,189, Ahmednagar 500,-Ratnagiri 405, Poona 31 and Bombay City 126. Owing to low incidence of plague, the grants made by Government were expended mainly on inter-epidemic measures. Only one medical officer was engaged on inoculation duty in Bijapur District, and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 240. Rs. 7,558 were spent on cyanide fumigation. Rs. 1,736 were spent on the purchase of plague vaccine during the year.

The following table shows the number of inoculations performed during the last few years and its ratio to the number of plague deaths :—

Year	Number of attacks of plague.	Number of deaths from plague.	Number of inoculations.	Number of doses of plague vaccine issued within the Province.	Ratio of inoculations to number of deaths.
1928 ..	19,583	13,563	132,340	255,789	9·7 to 1
1929 ..	27,850	18,014	295,544	347,920	16·4 to 1
1930 ..	7,796	5,026	109,400	123,206	21·7 to 1
1931 ..	5,481	3,506	74,288	107,333	21·2 to 1
1932 ..	21,861	14,446	246,146	272,510	17·1 to 1
1933 ..	35,664	24,560	559,723	597,946	22·8 to 1
1934 ..	20,020	13,307	276,375	299,208	20·8 to 1
1935 ..	4,070	2,453	113,418	113,567	35·7 to 1
1936 ..	875	578	41,738	61,678	72·2 to 1
1937 ..	781	506	62,271	125,136	123·06 to 1
1938 ..	717	406	41,560	76,648	102·36 to 1

From the column of ratio of inoculations to number of deaths in the above table, it will be seen that though plague is decreasing in recent years there is more demand for plague inoculation. The value of inoculation as protection against plague is now sufficiently realised by the people and at the slightest alarm of plague outbreak there is a rush for inoculation. The vaccine supplied by the Haffkine Institute is giving entire satisfaction as regards quality and potency. The quality of vaccine is of great importance in the immunization of the population. Inefficient vaccine soon frustrates its aim and the confidence of the people in the measure is easily shaken. It is, therefore, necessary, in respect of plague as well as cholera to choose the right vaccine and discourage the use of cheap stuff in the market the value of which is not established.

The vaccine used for inoculation is the heat-killed vaccine prepared by the Haffkine Institute. In recent years live avirulent vaccines are reported to give better results and the main if not the sole epidemiological ground on which the superiority is claimed is the decrease of incidence since the new vaccine was brought in use. From this point,

the figures given in the above table deserves consideration. In the annual report of this Province for 1934, it was stated that plague was progressively decreasing ; since then that improvement has continued as well in this Province where heat-killed vaccine is used as in the countries where live avirulent vaccine replaced the heat-killed one. The decline of plague cannot, therefore, even partially be ascribed to the use of live avirulent vaccine and the superiority of that vaccine cannot be justly claimed on account of the lower incidence.

Influenza.

92. There were 184 deaths from influenza during the year as against 153 in 1937. Bombay City recorded 79 deaths against 65 in the preceding year.

93. *Deaths from influenza in previous years.*—The following table shows the number of deaths from influenza since its appearance :—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Year.	Number of deaths.
1918	859,021	1929	268
1919	33,778	1930	177
1920	16,138	1931	235
1921	3,342	1932	165
1922	1,094	1933	201
1923	954	1934	315
1924	489	1935	169
1925	162	1936	155
1926	342	1937	153
1927	252	1938	184
1928	183		

The disease now prevalent is only of a mild type as compared with the early years of its introduction.

94. *Brief History of influenza outbreak in the Registration Districts and Collectorates.*—The Central Registration District recorded 59, the Southern Registration District 36, and the Northern 10 deaths. Of the 59 deaths recorded in Central Registration District 46 occurred in the rural areas and 13 in urban areas. Among rural areas the highest number of deaths (12) were reported from Ahmednagar District. Among

towns 3 deaths occurred in Kalyan town. In the Southern Registration District 14 deaths occurred, the highest (6) being reported from Dharwar District. Twenty-two deaths occurred in the urban area, Sholapur town leading with 20 deaths. In the Northern Registration District 3 deaths were reported from the rural areas and the 7 from urban areas. Surat town had 2 deaths and Umreth, Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon and Dhulia one death each.

In Bombay City the disease was mainly of a mild respiratory type. The patients were advised to avail themselves of the medical relief offered at the Municipal Dispensaries and Hospitals.

During the year under review, influenza was widely prevalent but owing to the fact it is not always a notifiable disease and village officers do not know the disease as well as small-pox, etc., many attacks and deaths were not reported. The deaths were probably entered under the omnibus headings " fevers ", " Other respiratory diseases " and " all other causes ". The higher death-rate of the year is no doubt partly due to influenza.

CHAPTER V.

Fairs and Festivals.

95. *Pandharpur.*—The chief day of the Ashadhi Fair fell on 8th July 1938. The total number of pilgrims that attended the fair was 159,438 as against 159,777 in 1937. The amount of the tax collected was Rs. 36,205 and there were about 4,618 exemptions. In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2089/33, dated 14th June 1938, arrangements were made in all Civil Hospitals and dispensaries for free inoculation against cholera of the intending pilgrims and supplying them with certificates of inoculation. It was arranged through Municipalities and Mamlatdars to inform the intending pilgrims of these facilities and that unless they produced inoculation certificates at Pandharpur they might have to submit to hasty inoculation which could never be as good as the inoculation done in or near their place of residence. A Press Note dealing with instructions to the Palkhi followers as regards eating and drinking, undergoing inoculation and reporting cases of cholera to the medical officers accompanying or meeting the Palkhis at different halts was published and it was also broadcast. The Director of Public Health, Central Provinces and the Director, Medical and Public Health Departments, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, were requested to provide facilities for inoculation of the intending pilgrims. It was feared that cholera might be brought to Pandharpur by the pilgrims and it might increase through the movements of unprotected pilgrims and so it was recommended to Government that the Epidemic Diseases Act should be applied to the Pandharpur municipal area during the period of the Ashadhi Fair with a view to stopping the entry of

the uninoculated pilgrims. Cholera did break out at Gadegaon a village 8 miles from Pandharpur on 13th June 1938 and at Bhandishegaon which is 10 miles from Pandharpur on the route of the Palkhis on 28th June 1938. Government issued the necessary notification on 23rd June 1938. Arrangements were made by the Pilgrim Committee for free inoculation and issue of certificates to the pilgrims who did not come with certificates of previous inoculation.

For inoculation work 58 medical graduates, and licentiates were appointed at different nakas of Pandharpur and the Railway Station. In all 100,070 pilgrims out of 159,438 were inoculated, the majority of the remaining 59,368 arrived with certificates of previous inoculation. Statistics of attacks and deaths among returning pilgrims were collected through Revenue Officers and every attempt was made to trace the returning pilgrims through them. There were in all three attacks and two deaths out of 159,438 persons inoculated, which shows that the restriction of allowing only inoculated pilgrims to visit Pandharpur was effective in preventing dissemination of cholera through returning pilgrims. The three important Palkhis, viz., Shri Nivrittinath, Shri Dnyaneshwar and Shri Tukaram were as usual accompanied by medical officers who inoculated 5,041 followers in the course of Palkhi march to Pandharpur. Inquiries were made of the managers of other Palkhis whether they required the services of medical officers during the march but none required them. Palkhis which were not accompanied by medical officers were inspected *en route* by Dispensary medical officers and the sanitary arrangements at their halting places were made by the Revenue authorities, Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and vaccinators concerned. Three inoculation stations were opened at Karkamb, Ashti and Natepute in Sholapur District which are the halting places of Palkhis.

The total number of Palkhis that arrived at Pandharpur was 20 which is the same number as during the year 1937. All the Palkhis arrived at Wakhari, the last camp before entering Pandharpur, on the evening of 7th July 1938. Necessary sanitary arrangements were made by the G. I. P. Railway for pilgrims arriving at Kurduwadi Station. The Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, made the usual medical and sanitary arrangements at Kurduwadi village.

Arrangements at Wakhari.—The followers of the Palkhis were supplied with chlorinated water and they were advised through loud-speakers not to use the water of the Nala, etc. The sanitary arrangements were looked after by the Sanitary Inspector, Pandharpur Municipality. An emergency hospital with necessary staff and equipment was opened as usual.

Health of Pilgrims.—Only one imported case of cholera was admitted into the hospital and the patient recovered.

The Honourable Minister for Health and Excise paid a special visit to Pandharpur on 3rd July. Both the Honourable the Prime Minister

and the Honourable Minister for Health and Excise camped at Pandharpur on the 7th and 8th July and inspected all the sanitary arrangements and the precautions against the outbreak of infectious diseases.

Temple arangements.—129,143 pilgrims took Darshan through Barees as against 124,261 in 1937.

Other fairs.—The Alandi Fair was held from 12th to 21st November 1938. The sanitary arrangements which were supervised by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, were satisfactory. The fair passed off with a clean bill of health. The Nivritti Fair at Trimbak was held in January 1938. The conservancy staff was adequate and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory. Of the four different fairs at Saundatti-Yellamma, the one in February 1938 was an important fair when about 75,000 pilgrims gathered. The Mahashivaratri Fair at Gokarn was held from 27th February to 5th March 1938 attracting about 15,000 pilgrims. The fair at Yamnur was held from 16th to 20th March 1938, the number of pilgrims being about 50,000. The festival at Shukaltirth in Broach taluka fell on 7th November 1938 and was attended by about 60,000 pilgrims. The annual fair at Vautha which was to be held from 5th to 8th November 1938 had to be stopped owing to insufficient and impure water supply. The Manekthari Punem fair at Dakor which is the biggest of the 14 fairs at the place came off in the month of Ashwin. The sanitary arrangements suggested by the Assistant Director [of Public Health, Northern Registration District, were carried out by the Municipality.

CHAPTER VI.

URBAN SANITATION.

96. *Classification of Municipalities.*—There are 130 municipalities in the Province; of these excluding the Bombay Municipality, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Broach, Surat, Thana, Bandra, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Bhusawal; Amalner, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Nasik, Poona City, Poona Suburban, Lonavla, Satara, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Betigeri, Barsi and Ratnagiri are Borough Municipalities; Viramgaum, Godhra, Bagalkot, Malegaon, Yeola and Guledgud are City Municipalities and the rest are district municipalities. Population of these municipal towns varies from 114 to 382, 757.

97. *Number of Medical Officers of Health.*—During the year under report Medical Officers of Health having British Diploma in Public Health were employed in Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Nasik and Hubli. The Ahmedabad Municipality maintains a qualified Deputy Health Officer. Health Officers holding the medical

degree of the Bombay University and the B.Hy. (Bom.) were employed at Broach, Bandra, Ahmednagar and Malegaon. Bijapur employed a Health Officer holding the medical degree of the Bombay University *plus* Junior Health Officer's Examination certificate. Jalgaon, Dhulia and Kurla had Health Officers possessing the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Junior Health Officer's Examination Certificate while Dakor employed a Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons holding Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate.

98. *Number of Sanitary Inspectors.*—Ninety-seven qualified Sanitary Inspectors were employed in 49 towns. Ahmedabad 15, Poona 9, Sholapur 8, Surat 6, Hubli 4 and Ahmednagar, Broach, Belgaum, Bijapur, Barsi, Dhulia, Gadag, Nasik, Pandharpur, Bandra and Bagalkot 2 each, and the following had one each: Rander, Bulsar, Godhra, Viramgaon, Dholka, Amalner, Bhusawal, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Nandurbar, Thana, Malegaon, Manmad, Trimbak, Ghatkopar, Igatpuri, Kalyan, Poona Suburban, Kurla, Mahableshwar, Saundatti, Dharwar, Ranebennur, Haliyal, Satara, Panchgani, Dohad, Jalgaon, Anand, Kapadwanj, Sangamner, Vile Parle and Yeola.

99. *Municipal Sanitary Works.*—The total population of all municipalities excluding Bombay is 2,645,509. Their total income excluding opening balance for the year 1937-38 was Rs. 2,03,66,476, of which Rs. 1,49,64,474 or 73·47 per cent. was raised by taxation giving an incidence per head of population of Rs. 5-10-6. Taxation varied between Rs. 14-15-11 in Matheran and Re. 0-4-5 in the Municipality of Dhond in Poona District. These figures include a special conservancy cess in the case of many municipalities.

The incidence of municipal income and taxation per head of population in the larger municipalities is as follows:—

	Income.	Taxation.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	28	23
Ahmedabad	15	12
Poona	12	8
Surat	8	6
Sholapur	8	6

During the year complete sanitary surveys of 18 towns were made and in addition 65 towns were visited for special inspection or reports. Advice was given in all these and in numerous other cases in matters of water supply, conservancy, prevention and spread of diseases and in measures of a more general nature. Action was taken by many of the

municipalities on the suggestions of the Assistant Directors of Public Health of which the following is a brief summary:—

Poona City undertook extension of underground drainage. Belgaum and Sholapur constructed surface drains. Belgaum constructed concrete roads, Kalyan, Bijapur, Panchgani, Wai, Barsi, Parola, Raver, Erandol and Nandurbar constructed drains. Bijapur, Ashta and Chopda repaired gutters and latrines and Bagalkot constructed new gutters. Anand, Dholka, Ashta and Barsi constructed urinals. Athani and Rahimatpur attended to water supply. Sholapur spent Rs. 8,756 on construction of new concrete drains. Karwar spent Rs. 1,561 on drainage including road watering, gutter cleaning and flushing. The Nasik system of trenching night soil was adopted by Surat, Bulsar, Broach, Dakor, Godhra, Erandol, Chalisgaon, Bhusawal, Chopda, Parola, Nandurbar and Dhulia municipalities and proved successful in all these towns. The sale proceeds from the poudrette realised by the Chalisgaon municipality was Rs. 783 against the cost of Rs. 225. Jalgaon municipality realised Rs. 870 against the cost of Rs. 200.

100. *Expenditure on Public Health in Municipalities.*—The expenditure on public health measures came to Rs. 3-0-5 approximately per head of population in Ahmedabad City and averaged about Rs. 2-1-11 for all the remaining municipalities.

101. *Municipal Water Supplies.*—The municipal water supplies at Ahmedabad, Surat, Kapadwanj, Dhulia, Nandurbar, Bijapur, Hubli, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur were regularly sterilized and generally they maintained their standard of purity.

102. *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*—The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona, admitted 468 patients of which 71 died. The largest number of admission for any single disease was 74 on account of measles. There was one case each of Cholera, Malaria, Scabies and Patrotitis.

An Infectious Diseases Hospital was opened at Pandharpur at the time of the Ashadhi Fair which was held from 3rd to 12th July 1938. Only one imported case of cholera was admitted into the hospital and the patient recovered.

Ahmedabad Municipality has started the construction of an Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Sholapur Municipality has acquired a site for the Infectious Diseases Hospital but work is not yet taken in hand.

103. *Action taken by municipalities under municipal Acts and bye-laws.*—Forty-eight municipalities issued 15,748 notices under different bye-laws pertaining to public health matters of which 9,437 were complied with. 5,572 prosecutions were launched and 3,673 convictions were obtained. Prosecutions in case of 1,012 notices were withdrawn.

CHAPTER VII.

Rural Sanitation.

104. *District Health Officers.*—No new District Health Officers were appointed during the year. Only two districts, i.e., Satara and Dharwar, have District Health Officers.

105. *Epidemic Medical Officers.*—The services of Epidemic Medical Officers were mostly utilised for work in connection with cholera and malaria. They also visited villages for sanitation and control of epidemic diseases in connection with fairs. The Epidemic Medical Officer, Kanara, was also put on cyanide fumigation work in 4 villages. The services of four Epidemic Medical Officers were placed at the disposal of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, at the time of the session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura in Surat District. They supervised the sanitation of the villages in the neighbourhood of Haripura and supervised the conservancy arrangements. The Epidemic Medical Officers of Kaira, East Khandesh and West Khandesh were specially deputed to Godhra and Bhusawal for inspection and inoculation of the pilgrims for the Kumbh Fair at Hardwar and Brindaban.

106. *Land acquisition in villages for relieving overcrowding.*—Progress in this direction may be summarised as under :—

Dharwar.—Nine acres and 18 gunthas of land were acquired for village extension to relieve overcrowding.

Nasik.—At Bhusani in Kalwan taluka land was acquired for extension of village sites.

East Khandesh.—Land measuring 2 acres and 20 gunthas comprised in Survey No. 114 of Bamnor, taluka Yawal, was proposed to be acquired for extension of village sites for farm houses and threshing floors.

107. *Village water supply.*—Government placed in July 1938 at the disposal of the Commissioners of Divisions the following grants for improvement of village water supply :—

	Rs.
Central Division	2,72,500
Southern Division	2,18,000
Northern Division	2,59,500
Reserve with Government	1,04,500
Scarcity water supply in Bijapur District ..	1,10,000
	9,64,500

Provision as shown below was also made :—

	Rs.
Piped water supply, Manjri village	20,000
Grant to Rural Reconstruction Association, Poona, for village water supply works in Satara District	15,500

Seven hundred and eighteen new draw wells were constructed during the year. Two hundred and seventeen step wells were converted into draw wells.

108. *District and Taluka Local Boards.*—The aggregate income of 20 Distirict Local Boards and 159 Taluka Local Boards during 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 1,69,76,648. Income and taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-3-2 and Re. 0-3-10 respectively against Rs. 1-2-5 and Re. 0-4-2 in 1936-37. A total sum of Rs. 21,20,944 was spent by the Boards on communications while Rs. 8,08,803 were spent under the head of public health works.

Government placed at the disposal of the Commissioners the following grants for distribution among District Local Boards of the Province. These grants are intended to be utilized primarily for expenditure for roads and buildings :—

	Rs.
Northern Division	2,19,400
Central Division	3,55,200
Southern Division	2,21,400
Total ..	7,96,000

109. *Sanitary Committees and Village Panchayats.*—During the year one hundred and forty-five Sanitary Committees and 650 Village Panchayats were reported to be functioning. The Assistant Directors of Public Health during their tours inspected sanitary arrangements of the villages where committees and Panchayats existed and their recommendations were forwarded to the Revenue Officers. Examples of useful work done by Village Panchayats are given below :—

Naikya, Malarpura, Kanva, Pinghaj, Sandhana, Anand and Dahol removed manure heaps. Dhanore and Amalgaon undertook rat trapping. Khed, Satana and Khanapur constructed gutters and Varangaon repaired

surface drains. Bodwad and Sakri constructed soak pits. Matebennur and Guttal repaired drinking water wells. Chikodi constructed temporary water pools and Mirajgaon built 9 latrines.

110. *Village Improvement Scheme.*—Village improvement work is being done under the auspices of the District Village Improvement Committees which are functioning in all the districts. The Assistant Directors of Public Health attended meetings of these committees whenever possible and helped them with their advice. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, visited 4 villages in Satara, 3 in Dharwar, 1 in Sholapur and 1 in Kanara District and saw the working of the respective Improvement Committees, pointed out the defects noticed and suggested remedies to remove them. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination during the course of their tours delivered lectures to the villagers on general sanitation, personal hygiene, etc. They accompanied the Village uplift vans during their tour and lectured on rural sanitation and hygiene. The Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kolaba did village improvement work in 25 villages and the Inspector, Nasik, N. D., in 16 villages. The vaccinators as usual impressed upon the villagers the necessity of getting their children vaccinated. The following is a resume of the improvement work in villages in different districts during the year:—

Thana.—Five thousand copies of Marathi pamphlets on malaria were distributed. Leaflets and posters on guinea-worm were freely distributed and the water of wells was disinfected. Three Baby and Health Week shows were arranged in the district at Shahapur, Belapur and Wada through the Baby and Health Week Association, Bombay.

Bijapur.—Nine villages were selected for the construction of a model combined manure pit and latrine. Nearly 364 villages or one-third of the total villages in the district are affected with the guinea-worm disease and it has been decided at the suggestion of the Commissioner, Southern Division, to introduce the gambusia fish in the wells and tanks of the affected villages for the eradication of the disease.

Ratnagiri.—The villagers of Kodavli dug a big ditch outside the village to throw the sweepings. The Honorary Provincial Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association exhibited a series of cinema films on baby health, nursing, etc. in Khed, Dapoli and Rajapur talukas and Guhagar peta. The Shows were arranged in 16 different villages and were attended to by large gatherings at every place.

Dharwar.—The Anti-guinea worm committee undertook the work of combating the disease by the introduction of the Gambusia fish and other varieties of fish in the wells and ponds. 37 ditches in five villages were filled up. Eight dung heaps in three villages were removed outside. In Six villages 105 manure pits were dug outside. Trench type latrines were opened for the public at Uppin-betgeri.

Belgaum.—266 manure pits were constructed in 16 villages outside the village site. 18 pits were filled up in four villages. 147 wells were disinfected in 19 villages and 29 bore-hole latrines were constructed in four villages.

Surat.—Four bore-hole latrines were constructed in Adajan. The Taluka Village Uplift Committee, Chorasi, budgetted Rs. 100 for public latrines. The Village Improvement Committees of Butari and Bodhan engaged special bhangis for cleaning latrines, sweeping streets and made arrangements for lighting lamps. In Bardoli taluka, a sanitation week was held in some ten selected villages.

West Khandesh.—Bore-hole and trench latrines have been constructed in seven villages. Pucca gutters have been constructed in three villages. In nearly 28 villages Village Panchayats are doing good work in the maintenance of the health of the villagers. Special wells have been constructed for the scheduled class people. The rural uplift van toured throughout the district, gave magic lantern lectures and did much useful work for the general uplift of the villagers.

Broach and Panch Mahals.—The district has 83 Village Improvement Committees. These Committees advised the villagers to build spacious and well ventilated houses and cottages and to keep their cattle sheds clean and tidy. They were asked not to allow water to stagnate near wells and troughs. The harmful results of stocking of manure in close vicinity of houses were explained to them and they were persuaded to collect it in pits dug at a distance from the houses.

Kanara.—Clearance of rubbish heaps and undergrowth, round about habitation was undertaken in 39 villages. Cattle sheds and manure pits were shifted away from human dwellings in seven different villages. Construction and repairs to roads and excavation of side gutters were undertaken by almost all the Improvement Committees in the district. Rs. 500 sanctioned for construction of Gaothan Roads in Halyal taluka were distributed to 19 villages in the taluka.

Poona.—The Village Panchayat at Hadapsar in Poona City taluka prepared 24 manure pits at different places. 13 villages in Ambegaon peta cleaned their houses, three villages constructed separate cattle sheds and in ten villages manure pits were dug outside the Gaothan. Cleaning

campaign was carried on in seven villages in Haveli taluka. The nine village panchayats in Junnar taluka have been doing good work for the improvement of their villages in respect of cleanliness. Propaganda for the removal of manure pits was undertaken in the villages of Indapur taluka and latrines were constructed in three villages.

Sholapur.—During the year Health Week was organised throughout the district. Pamphlets in Marathi giving instructions for observing Health Weeks were widely circulated to all officials and non-officials. During this week, village sites, houses, roads and gutters were cleaned in a number of villages. In certain villages meetings were held when the importance of sanitation and hygiene was stressed.

Kolaba.—The villagers of six villages in Karjat taluka were advised to keep their villages clean. Attempts were made to eradicate guinea-worm in Roha taluka. The members of the Village Improvement Committee in Uran peta impressed upon the villagers the importance of cleanliness. The Guinea-worm Sub-Committee with the Civil Surgeon, as its Chairman did useful work in Alibag taluka.

Nasik.—The scheme of training dais at the Civil Hospital in midwifery for three months at the cost of the Village Improvement Association was continued. During the year one dai and six school teachers were trained according to the scheme.

Kaira.—The Village Improvement Committees endeavoured to introduce improved types of manure pits in some villages. Sweeping and cleaning front portions was done and arrangements were made to get the village roads cleaned by engaging paid sweepers. Manure heaps were removed from unauthorised and objectionable places in some village sites. The village officials saw that filth did not accummulate near wells and tanks.

Satara.—The villagers observed periodical cleaning days and on these days gaothans were cleaned. Manure pits were removed from the village sites and located outside in about 67 villages. Cattle sheds were removed outside the village in some villages. At Ranand in Man peta 20 bore-hole latrines were constructed and three latrines were constructed for Mahars alone at Wangi in Khanapur taluka at a cost of Rs. 125. Roads and road-side gutters were repaired in about 70 villages.

East Khandesh.—Gutters were constructed at Salve and Khadke Khurd in Erandol taluka at Sangwi in Taluka Yawal and at Bildi in Pachora taluka. The Village Improvement Committee at Pimpri, taluka Erandol, constructed two slab-drains to drain away rain-water that used to accumulate and cause inconvenience to approach the gaothan.

Ahmednagar.—All the Village Improvement Committees were reported to be keeping the roads and bye-lanes clean. Prompt measures were taken to store the village refuse and remove dung outside the gaothan at Songaon, Sarat, Dhanore, Digras, Vambori and Nandur in Rahuri taluka.

CHAPTER VIII.

MALARIA.

111. During the year, 29,790 deaths from malaria were recorded against 25,373 in 1937. The death-rate from malaria for the Province was 1·66 as against 1·41 in the previous year. The urban and rural death-rates were ·69 and 1·90 as compared with ·54 and 1·63 in the previous year.

112. *Deaths from Malaria in the Province.*—The Central Registration District recorded the largest number of deaths 16,782, the Northern 7,085 and Southern 5,824. Bombay City recorded 99 deaths against 72 in 1937.

113. *Deaths from Malaria in Collectorates.*—The larger number of deaths from malaria were recorded in the Collectorates of Nasik 7,564, Poona 4,213, East Khandesh 3,445, West Khandesh 2,645, Thana 2,092, Ahmednagar 1,940, Belgaum 1,750, Dharwar 1,586, Kanara 924, Bijapur 775 and Kolaba 755. The ratios of deaths per 1,000 population are also in the same order except for Kanara which records higher ratio than Belgaum, Dharwar and Ahmednagar, and Kolaba has a higher ratio than Bijapur. This is on account of the smaller population of the two districts, i.e., Kanara and Kolaba as compared with the other districts.

114. *Relation of deaths from Malaria to deaths from Fevers.*—During the year under report 186,363 deaths from Fevers were recorded out of which 29,790 were attributed to Malaria, the percentage of deaths from Malaria to those from Fevers was 16 as compared with 15 in 1937.

115. *Seasonal Mortality of Malaria.*—The lowest number of deaths from Malaria (1,674) was recorded in the month of May from which month a progressive increase is noticeable till December in which month the highest number of deaths (3,558) occurred. The downward curve from January to May is also progressive. During the first period from January to May 10,060 deaths occurred and during the latter, the number of deaths was 19,730.

116. *Deaths from Malaria in urban and rural areas.*—High death-rates from Malaria in urban areas were recorded in the towns of Poona City (4·16), Nasik (3·53), Malegaon (3·39), Igatpuri (2·08), Poona

Suburban (1·98), Ilkal (1·33), Karwar (1·30), and Hubli (1·10) and in rural areas in the districts of Nasik (8·35), Poona (3·85), Thana (2·72), Kanara (2·49), Ahmednagar (2·01), Belgaum (1·75) and Dharwar (1·61).

117. *Anti-Malaria measures and touring Medical Officers on Malaria Duty.*—For the malaria season 50 subordinate medical service officers were appointed by the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay to visit the villages in the most malarious parts of the Province and to treat cases of fevers found in them. The area to be allotted to each medical officer and a central place in each area for the headquarters were tentatively fixed in consultation with the Assistant Directors of Public Health according to the intensity of malaria and the nature of the country. The medical officers were asked to work in villages excluding those within a radius of five miles of dispensaries. The Taluka Officers were asked to draw up tour programmes for the medical officers and to suggest modifications in the area to be given to the medical officers and the headquarters, if such modifications were found to be necessary according to local conditions. The object aimed at was to afford relief to as large an area as was possible and to keep in touch with the patients as often as possible. Each Medical Officer visited every village within his charge once within a fortnight. In Kanara District each Medical Officer's charge was comparatively small but in spite of it, the period of one week in which he was expected to finish his peregrination had to be extended to a fortnight. The Medical Officers in charge dispensaries were asked to pay one visit to each village within a radius of five miles for spleen index. As the School Boards supply quinine to schools beyond three miles of a dispensary these Medical Officers were asked to issue quinine to schools within three miles of the dispensaries and to watch the distribution by the school boards to schools beyond three miles and within a five mile radius. The services of the Medical Officers were also utilized in emergencies in cholera outbreaks to carry out inoculations and other anti-epidemic measures in their areas. They visited 6,998 villages, treated 89,707 persons for malaria and 39,453 for other diseases and examined 149,803 persons for enlarged spleens, out of which 41,104 were found to have enlarged spleen (27 per cent.). The anti-malaria medical officers worked under the supervision and instructions of the Assistant Directors of Public Health, who also visited the malarious parts in their charges for investigations and suggested measures.

In the Central Registration District, 262,000 five-grain tablets and 359,000 two-grain tablets of quinine were distributed free by the Special Medical Officers, the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and Vaccinators. Besides, the Revenue Authorities, District School Boards and Associations including Village Improvement Committees were supplied with 319,450 five-grain and 182,000 two-grain tablets for distribution. The Medical Officers in charge Municipal charitable Dispensaries in Poona City treated 14,499 malaria patients during the year. In all 134,175 persons were treated for malaria in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central Registration District during the year. Twenty medical

officers were appointed on anti-malaria duty in the five districts of the Central Registration District for varying periods during the year.

In the Southern Registration District, 280,050 five-grain and 396,450 two-grain quinine tablets were supplied to officers of the Public Health Department including Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination and Vaccinators for free distribution. Also 35,050 and 27,050 tablets of five and two-grains respectively were supplied to different Agencies for free distribution. Repairs to existing drains and construction of new drains were carried out in 10 towns in the Southern Registration District as a measure against stagnation of water. Cess-pools in Bijapur town were emptied twice a week and oiled once a week. Filling up of stagnant water pools and low lying areas was carried out in Bhatkal and Karwar towns. Seventeen Medical Officers were appointed for anti-malaria duty in the Southern Registration District.

In the Northern Registration District 281,500 five-grain and 359,450 two-grain tablets of quinine were distributed free by the medical officers and the Vaccination staff. Besides, the Revenue Authorities, District School Boards, and Sanitary Associations were supplied with 125,400 five-grain and 431,000 two-grain tablets for distribution. 15,092 cases of malaria were treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Northern Registration District. Thirteen special Medical Officers were appointed on anti-malaria duty in the Registration District during the year.

118. *Distribution of quinine.*—During the period under report, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 68,730 for (1) free distribution of quinine, (2) sale of quinine at Post Offices, and (3) for sale of quinine Hydrochloride Treatments, for the Province of Bombay, and the grant was further increased to Rs. 71,730.

Rs. 70,782 were spent on purchase and manufacture of quinine tablets for free distribution, in supplying quinine tablets for sale at Post Offices and to certain officials and institutions on payment, and in preparing and supplying quinine hydrochloride tablets in the form of Treatments.

Quinine worth Rs. 20,481 was distributed free to the public through Revenue and other officials and the Administrative Officers of District School Boards. Some of the quinine was also distributed by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, Epidemic Medical Officers and selected vaccinators.

The Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, credited a total amount of Rs. 39,593 realised from the sale of quinine tablets at Post Offices, and Rs. 5,238 realised by sale of quinine treatments.

The distribution of free quinine through School Boards and through Assistant Directors of Public Health and Collectors by districts was as under :—

Serial No.	District.	School Boards.	Assistant Directors and Collectors.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	East Khandesh	60	222	
2	West Khandesh	188	284	
3	Surat	136	104	
4	Broach and Panch Mahals ..	398	633	
5	Kaira	147	696	
6	Ahmedabad	133	3,558*	
7	Ahmednagar	168	225	
8	Poona	389	4,150*	
9	Nasik	101	182	
10	Thana	294	772	
11	Bombay Suburban	7	31	
12	Kolaba	105	99	
13	Ratnagiri	....	100	
14	Belgaum	166	3,799*	
15	Dharwar	935	266	
16	Bijapur	....	276	
17	Kanara	418	862	
18	Sholapur	84	306	
19	Satara	....	187	
	Total for the Province ..	3,729	16,752	

*Includes supply to Assistant Director for his Registration District.

Besides this, 659 lbs. of the Government of India quinine, out of 3,270 lbs. received as a free gift for this Province, was distributed through Collectors and Assistant Directors in addition to the normal stock,

during the period under report, quantities being allotted to each district according to population and severity of malaria therein.

119. *Special enquiries and investigations.*—The investigation into the incidence of Malaria in Pandharpur town started by the Municipality, continued during the year. The suggestions about making rules regarding the control of the Tank Irrigation and Farming, etc. in and around the town, filling of low lying areas, drainage scheme and maintenance of anti-malaria staff in the municipal area, are under consideration of the Municipality.

The report which gives some useful information will be published separetely.

CHAPTER IX.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

120. *The Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association.*—Only one meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association was held during the year. At this meeting grants to various District Committees and other Associations were sanctioned. The Committee considered at this meeting the question of the feasibility of the amalgamation of the Association with the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council and requested the Council whether they would agree to this proposal and the proposal has been accepted by the Council. The work of training dais was carried out by several of the District Committees and 79 dais were trained by 8 such committees.

121. *Satara Health Association.*—The Association runs and controls the following institutions :—(1) The Silver Jubilee Maternity Hospital, (2) The Silver Jubilee Women's and Children's Hospital, (3) An Out-patient Dispensary, (4) The Silver Jubilee Infant Welfare Centre, (5) A Public Health and Maternity Clinic and (6) A Secondary Dai Training Centre and it exercises a close and systematic technical supervision over maternity centres in the mofussil of which there are six at present, viz. at Karad, Panchgani, Rahimatpur, Tasgaon, Wathar and Yellur.

In Belgaum District 3 dais, in Bijapur district 10, in Kanara district 11 and in Satara district 10, were trained in the respective civil hospitals.

122. *The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.*—During the year under report, 2,325 women were sent for confinement by the Society's nurses to maternity institutions other than the homes maintained by the Society. The number of expectant mothers admitted in all centres

was 3,326 and the total attendance of expectant mothers to ante-natal clinics, 27,739. The Society's nurses visited 6,947 new expectant mothers at their homes. This work is carried out in Bombay City. The share of the Society in this work for the Province excluding Bombay City is represented by a grant of Rs. 4,000 given to the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council for the year 1938. As remarked in the report for 1934, this is totally inadequate as it is in the mofussil that the real necessity for maternity and welfare lies and not in the City, where it can be very well left to the care of the Municipality.

Six students in the Health Visitors' Institute completed their year's training and all of them passed.

123. *The Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council.*—During the year, 5 new centres have been added making a total of 47 centres working in 13 Districts in the Province. The District Committees of Poona, Satara, Dharwar, Ahmednagar and Sholapur are expanding their work satisfactorily in their respective districts. During the year 10 dais locally trained by the Satara Health Association as per rules approved by the Council were examined by the Examiners nominated by the Council and all the candidates passed creditably. The Council started the organization of the Poona Health School from 1st March 1938. Practical and theoretical training was adopted according to the syllabus of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council. The Honorary Advisor visited the school three times during the year and found the work of the students quite satisfactory. The council gave away Rs. 27,200 as grants to 43 centres for maternity and child welfare work. The total number of attendances new and old at these centres were :—

Infants for clinic 116,513, infants for milk 286,399, infants sent to hospital for treatment 21,923, expectant mothers for clinic 9,505, expectant mothers sent to hospital for treatment 1,816, cases delivered by centres' nurse at patient's houses 658, cases delivered by trained dais 423, cases sent for delivery to hospitals 637 and post-natal cases for clinic 5,353.

The Honorary Adviser visited all the places which had asked for monetary help or advice from the Council excepting two and he found that the persons in charge as also the Committee members were making great efforts and sacrifices to make the centres and maternity homes a success. In many places he saw distinct improvement in the health of the mothers and children who attended the centres.

637 normal and 83 abnormal cases were treated by the 10 midwives and one ayah entertained by the Dharwar Red Cross Society.

All the Societies work in co-operation with the Public Health Department. The Director of Public Health is a member of the Executive

Committees or Governing Bodies of all of them except the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, is the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council and the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association. During their regular tours the officers of this Department take the opportunity of advising the local bodies and voluntary organizations the necessity of maternity and child welfare work from time to time.

124. *Institutional midwifery.*—Number of beds maintained for midwifery cases 2,635. Number of medical women employed in hospitals or homes 151—88 graduates and 63 licentiates. Number of midwives employed in hospitals or homes 625. Proportion of beds to every midwife 4·2. Number of pre-natal clinics conducted in hospitals or homes 102.

125. *Domiciliary midwifery.*—Number of medical women employed by local bodies and voluntary associations for domiciliary midwifery 26; number of midwives, assistant midwives and nurse dais 148; number of trained indigenous dais 21.

126. *Pre-natal clinics.*—31 urban and 5 rural.

127. *Nursery Schools.*—There are 25 schools for little children under 5. Out of these 5 can be said to be real nursery schools; the rest are Kindergarten and Montessori schools. There are two training institutions for nursery school teachers. Number of creches 88.

128. *Institutions for orphans and illegitimate children.*—Eight. An amount of Rs. 22,000 was provided by Government for maternity and child welfare i.e., about 3 per cent. of the Government budget provision for the Public Health Department. The voluntary organisations spent Rs. 1,48,450 on this work.

The Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council has suggested to Government a course for Assistant midwives with a view (*a*) to utilize the material available for training of midwives in mofussil hospitals and to supply a greater number of qualified midwives for working in the rural areas, and (*b*) to abolish the indigenous dais in course of time. According to the suggestion these midwives will be under training for one year.

As part of the programme of medical relief in rural areas Government have sanctioned the scheme of subsidising nurse-midwives. According to this scheme each District Local Board will appoint four nurse-midwives and receive four-fifth of the cost as contribution from Government. The number so far appointed is 16 against 76 which has been provided for.

CHAPTER X.

129. *School Hygiene and Medical Inspection of School Children.*—Schools were visited from time to time during the course of their visits for vaccination work by vaccinators or inspection thereof by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination. Besides, the Inspectors took opportunities to give instructions to the school children on personal cleanliness, school hygiene, cholera, plague, vaccination and protection afforded by it against small-pox. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, examined 215 children for spleen census in 15 different villages. Of these children 56 were found with enlarged spleen. 180 schools were visited by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination during the year.

Instructions in health and hygiene is imparted in Primary Schools mainly through the lessons on those subjects contained in the readers in the regional languages. In Standard VII of Boys' Schools, Physiology and Hygiene are the subjects of the course prescribed for that standard, and at the Final Examination questions on Hygiene are set. In Girls' Schools, Hygiene is taught as one of the regular subjects of instruction. In the course of studies in primary training institutions for men, the subjects of "Hygiene and Physiology" and "General Hygiene" have been prescribed for the second year class, while in the training institutions for women, "Physiology" and "Hygiene" have been prescribed for the first year class and "Domestic Science" for the second year class. Equipped with the knowledge of these subjects, the teachers are in a better position to pay attention to children's cleanliness, correct sitting posture, proper holding of books, etc. Care is also generally taken by the school authorities to see that the school houses are, as far as possible, well lighted and ventilated.

Propaganda work in school Hygiene is done by way of lectures, demonstrations and magic lantern slides. The Visual Instruction branch of the Educational Department also demonstrates occasionally in rural areas the principles of cleanliness and sanitation. Of the various topics dealt with in these illustrated lectures, the subject of health and hygiene forms an important part. Government Inspecting Officers and Supervisors of School Boards also deliver lectures with the aid of magic lantern on health and hygiene for the benefit of school children and the general public.

Government have ordered that physical education should be compulsory for all children and that satisfactory medical arrangements should be made to examine each pupil medically in Government educational institutions at the beginning of every year to determine his or her fitness to receive such training and to note their progress in health. They have also directed that medical inspection of school children in local board and Government schools in the areas allotted to them should be one of the obligatory duties of the subsidised medical practitioners appointed under the Rural Medical Relief Scheme.

CHAPTER XI.

Health Propaganda.

130. *The Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association.*—The Association helped 230 centres during the year under report. 163 cinema shows were arranged in Bombay City, Mills in Sholapur, rural and urban areas of Ratnagiri and Sholapur District and Gujarat Division. Health and Child Welfare exhibitions were arranged in 42 places. The programme generally included talks on the exhibits to the visitors by trained volunteers during day time followed by magic lantern lectures. At the Sholapur Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition which lasted for 19 days, 28 reels of cinema films were projected and 38,182 people attended the various programmes. The Association took active part in putting up the various stalls at the Rural Health Section arranged in the Karnatak Agricultural Show in Belgaum. Abstracts of Reports received by the Honorary Secretary of the Association showed that about 4,52,700 persons of all castes and creeds attended the functions and 1,812 reels of cinema films on public health and welfare topics were projected. During the year, 122 committees and individuals ordered cheap health literature worth Rs. 834 from the Association. The research work on balanced diets is being conducted and the investigation is being pursued along two lines viz. (1) Nutritional and (2) Analytical and Experimental.

131. *Sanitary Associations.*—The work done by the different Sanitary Associations is as shown below :—

The Broach Sanitary Association in cooperation with the Broach branch of the Red Cross Society arranged 27 magic lantern lectures on first aid, home nursing, hygiene, village sanitation, plague, small-pox, cholera, malaria, maternity and tuberculosis. 9 health shows were arranged at the annual fairs at different places of the district and towns. 35 cinema shows were held at the Museum Hall, Broach and in different parts of the city on various subjects. Cinema films on Nurses' part in Tuberculosis, water, milk and the houses fly were shown in different parts of the city. The Association continued the child-welfare work at the municipal Aminabai Dispensary and the Maternity Home near the post office where 205 anti-natal and 90 infant cases were examined and given instructions on health.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Sholapur.—A Baby and Health Exhibition organised by the Association was opened by Lady Lumley in August.

The Ahmedabad Sanitary Association.—The Association arranged a Health Section at the All India Village Industries Exhibition held at Haripura in February and at the Indian Arts and Industrial Exhibition held at Lal Darwaja during the Divali Holidays. All the portable models and a large number of charts were sent. Arrangements were made to

explain the exhibits. The Association celebrated Baby and Health Week Celebration in Ahmedabad for 5 days in the month of December. During the year it arranged magic lantern lectures in different streets of the city. During these lectures slides on Child Welfare, Small-pox, Tuberculosis and personal hygiene were shown. The Association lent slides for showing them at Shilaj, Ghuma, Bopal, Jetalpur, Od, and Vhacharawadi Wasana on the occasion of the Ideal Village Cleansing Work in Ahmedabad District.

The Bombay Sanitary Association arranged lectures in hygiene to the occupants of the insanitary chawls in the city with the aid of magic lantern slides. The Health Visitor of the Association was deputed to do health propaganda in public institutions, high schools, and chawls in the city.

132. *Red Cross Society Branches.*—The District Branches of the Red Cross Society at Broach and Ahmedabad worked in full co-operation with the Sanitary Associations at Broach and Ahmedabad respectively. The Medical Officer of Touring Dispensary of the Broach branch visited 98 villages and treated 1,466 patients. 302 patients at Vahial and 80 at Sammi Dispensaries were also treated.

The Red Cross Travelling Dispensary run by the Executive Committee, Belgaum, in Kanara District was closed from July 1938 as the Kanara Red Cross Committee was unable to take it over. The Medical Officer in charge Belgaum District Travelling Dispensary treated 4,917 patients for different diseases during the year and visited 57 centres. 162 propaganda lectures were given in 122 villages. The medical officer of the Bijapur Travelling Dispensary visited 132 villages and treated 2,172 patients. He advised the villagers generally on hygiene, sanitation, water supply, disposal of refuse and preventive measures against epidemic diseases.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

133. The Public Health Department consists of the Director of Public Health as the head of the Department and of five Assistant Directors of Public Health, three being in charge of Registration Districts and one each in charge of the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, and the Public Health Laboratory, Poona. The Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge Registration Districts are in charge of vaccination in British territory, excluding the Bombay Municipality and the cantonments. There are 25 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, ten Epidemic Medical officers and 343 vaccinators including candidate vaccinators, who constitute the subordinate staff.

134. *Selected Districts.*—The system introduced in the year 1910 by which the control of vaccination in four districts of the Province is exercised by the Local Boards of those districts was continued throughout the year. The control of vaccination in the areas of Satara and Dharwar District Local Boards vests in those bodies.

135. *Changes in the strength of establishment.*—The Sholapur Municipality engaged two additional vaccinators.

The Municipalities employed 16 medical officers of Health and 97 sanitary inspectors. So far only two District Local Boards have appointed District Medical Officers of Health. These officers are subsidised by Government.

Appendices II-A and II-B of this Report show particulars of the Health Services in rural and urban areas, and particulars of maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Health Visitors and trained midwives in urban and rural areas respectively.

Appendix II-C will show the annual income and expenditure of Institutions under the Public Health Department in the Province during the year 1938–39.

136. *Training of Sanitary Officers.*—There were 104 students on the class roll in Bombay of whom 89 together with 45 ex-students and three candidates, who had completed their terms last year but could not appear for the examination during the year 1936–37 on account of age restriction making a total of 137, appeared for the examination. Out of this number 50 passed and obtained certificates from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. No prize was awarded as the candidate who topped the list of successful candidates did not obtain marks required for distinction.

CHAPTER XIII.

Vaccination.

(This Chapter and all statistical tables connected therewith refer to the period from 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.)

137. *Primary Vaccination (Appendix IV, Statement I).*—During the year 1938–39, 628,151 persons were primarily vaccinated against 641,456 in the previous year. There is a decrease of 13,305 which is due to more vaccinations performed during the last quarter of 1937–38 when the epidemic of small-pox was severe.

Results.—Out of 628,151 primary vaccinations performed 589,463 or 93·84 per cent. were successful and 922 or ·14 per cent. unsuccessful. In the remaining 6·01 per cent. of cases the result could not be ascertained. The perçentage of success excluding unknown was 99·84.

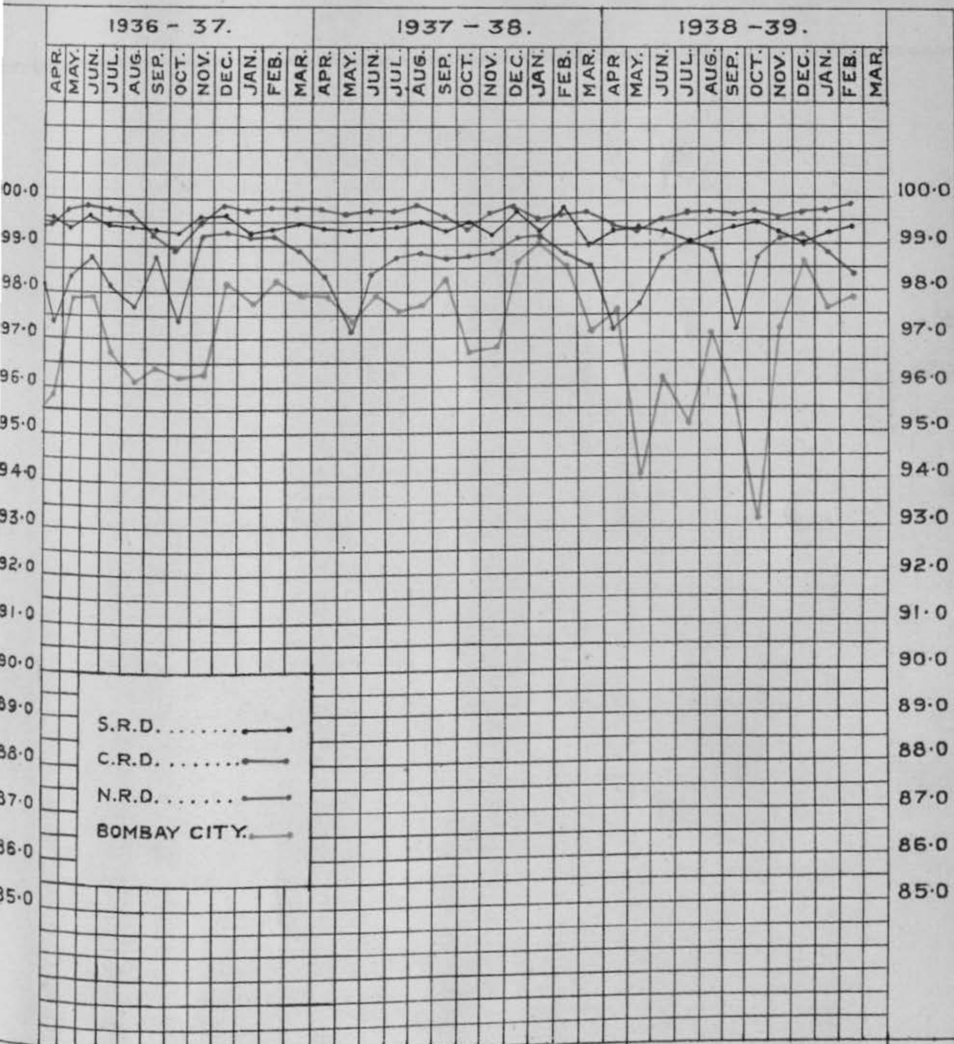
Thirty-two infants were vaccinated a second time owing to failure of the first operation.

Age and Sex.—Of the primary vaccinations, 318,102 were males and 310,049 females equal to the proportion of 102·59 to 100. 454,073 or 72·28 per cent. were infants under one year and 138,414 or 22·03 per cent. children between the ages of one and six years.

138. *Re-Vaccination (Appendix IV, Statement I).*—255,038 persons were re-vaccinated against 547,126 persons in the previous year, the

CHART VIII

INSERTION SUCCESS RATES OF PRIMARY VACCINATIONS WITH GLYCERINATED LYMPH IN THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE & BOMBAY CITY FOR THE YEARS 1936-37, 37-38 & 38-39.



G.P.Z.O.POONA,1939.

percentage of successful cases in which results were known was 48·81. The result could not be ascertained in 44·60 per cent. of cases.

Vaccination in Police Lines and out-posts is being carried out regularly.

The vaccinators in charge of important fair centres were directed to push on primary and re-vaccinations well in advance of the fairs.

139. *Cost of Vaccination*.—The cost of vaccination came to Rs. 4,85,843–15–2 as against Rs. 4,16,019–14–11 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0–11–10 as against Re. 0–11–2 in the previous year and average cost of each vaccination was Re. 0–8–9.

140. *Vaccine Institute, Belgaum*.—During the year 1,838,075 doses of lymph were manufactured. Compared with 1,810,980 during the previous year, 15,60,985 doses of lymph were issued during the year. Besides the vaccinators of the Province including Indian States and the Province of Sind, lymph was supplied to Barcda, Kathiawar, Portuguese India and Civil and Military Medical Officers. Lymph was also sent to Somaliland.

Results of primary vaccinations were scrutinized by the Assistant Director of Public Health in charge of the Institute. The Chart shcwing the results of monthly primary vaccinations for three years in the three Registration Districts and Bombay City is attached.

Few observations were made on the result of exposure of vaccine lymph to room temperatures.

A proposal to construct a shed to store hay approved administratively by Government under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2111/13 of 28th July 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,592 has been postponed till 1940–41 for want of funds.

During the year the purity and potency of all lymphs were tested as usual. The cold room has continued giving satisfactory service.

Calves.—On 1st April 1938 there were 42 cow calves in stock. 914 cow calves were hired during the year against 917 during the previous year. 3 buffalo calves were also hired this year. At the end of the year 6 cow calves, all unvaccinated, remained in balance. The rate of hire was Rs. 5–12–0 per calf during the year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 112,056–8–1 including the amount spent for current repairs to buildings, interest and depreciation on capital outlay, supervision charges and pension contribution as against Rs. 99,687–10–0 in the previous year. The cost of lymph per dose despatched came to one anna and 1·7 pies.

141. *Compulsory Vaccination.*—Excluding Bombay and the six Cantonments of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kirkee, Belgaum and Deolali, the Vaccination Act has been applied to 69 towns and 10 villages of the Province. Vaccination is becoming increasingly popular as will be seen from the number of municipalities to which the Act was extended at their request :—

Year.	Municipalities.
1933	1
1934	2
1935	12
1936	8
1937	9
1938	17

Vaccination Act applied to the Anand Municipality, *vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 356/33 of 17th March 1936 has been withdrawn as per Government Notification, General Department, No. 2852/33 of 14th April 1939. During the year 18 prosecutions were instituted, namely 6 in Sholapur City and 12 in Bijapur Town ; of these two in Sholapur and ten in Bijapur were withdrawn, the defaulters having complied with the provisions of the Act. In Ahmedabad City 36 persons were served with notices all of whom complied with the provisions of the Act and hence no prosecutions were necessary.

142. *General Remarks.*—A training class for vaccinators was held as usual at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. There were in all 15 candidates all of whom passed the final examination.

Two Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, and one Chief Sanitary Inspector were given special training in the preparation and preservation of lymph and in the theory and practice of vaccination.

The Honourable Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., Minister for Public Health, paid a visit to the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

The Vaccine Institute arranged a stall at the Poona Industrial Exhibition.

CHAPTER XIV.

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Public Health Laboratories.

143. The Public Health Laboratory at Poona worked throughout the year. The Municipal Laboratory, Ahmedabad, also worked during the year.

Poona Laboratory.—Mr. F. Barretto, D.P.H., was in charge of the Laboratory throughout the year. The following table shows the number of different samples examined bacteriologically for the Water Works at Poona :—

Name.	Number of Samples.					
	Raw Water.	Filtered Water.	Settled Water.	Alumed Water.	Chlorinated Water.	Tap Water.
Cantonment Water Works.	275	278	152	126	337	985
Poona City Municipal Water Works.	11	..	..	103	348	288
Holkar's Bridge Water Works.	171	279	..	71	546	286
Lloyd Swimming Bath, Poona.	..	..	..	..	243	..

Various Municipalities and other bodies sent 847 samples and 347 were examined in the course of experiments. The total for the year was 5,957 samples examined bacteriologically and 8,929 chemically. Chemical work for Poona Cantonment Water Works included examination of 270 samples of raw water, 261 filtered water and 279 chlorinated water; for Kirkee Water Works, 172 raw water and 279 chlorinated water. Three hundred and thirty-three samples of water from different places were also examined. Besides these 3,385 water samples were examined for free chlorine. The Laboratory examined 213 samples of sewage effluent from Bahiroba Pumping Station, 14 from Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 8 from Ahmedabad and 4 from Belapur Sugar Factory. The dose for chlorination was determined for 243 samples from Lloyd Swimming Bath and 69 from two other Baths sent to the Laboratory. Two thousand and two tintometer tests were conducted for water works in the whole of Poona. Four hundred samples of food, drugs, chemicals, etc. were examined during the year, the bulk of work being from Surat and Broach towns under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

Chlorination of Poona Water Supplies.—The Poona Cantonment Water Works continued to function efficiently as in previous years. The average number of total colonies grown on Nutrient Agar and Bile Salt Agar was 3·18 and 0 respectively against 1,590·78 and 285·56 for the raw canal water samples, the percentage reduction being 99·8 and 100 respectively during the year. Of the chlorinated samples tested for Lactose Fermenters 88·46 per cent. showed their absence in 500 c.c.

and 100 per cent. in 100 c.c. Chloramine treatment was followed all throughout the year. The Holkar's Bridge Water Works, Kirkee, which consist of Paterson Rapid Filters continued to be the source of supply to Kirkee and Ganeshkhind the daily average consumption being 560,000 gallons. Chloramine treatment is also being followed here. The bacteriological examination of the chlorinated samples showed on an average 3·32 colonies on Nutrient Agar and 0·01 on Bile Salt Agar, the percentage reduction being 99·67 and 100·00 per cent. respectively against raw water samples. As regards Poona City Water Supply, the bacteriological results of chlorinated tap water from the Water Works compound and from various taps in the city showed an average of 24·82 and 20·47 colonies on Nutrient Agar and 0·06 and 0·17 Colonies of Bile Salt Agar respectively. On an average also 86·53 per cent. and 78·47 per cent. of the treated samples tested showed absence of Lactose Fermenters in 100 c.c. During monsoon canal water was mixed with water directly from Katraj tank. Only Katraj tank water was supplied from 2nd October to 21st November 1938.

Water supplies at Alandi (Indrayani river) and Ambernath (Ulhas river) were chlorinated and samples were received for examination every week. Fifty-three samples were received for bacteriological examination from the Matheran Water Works, Mallet spring and Charlotte Lake being the sources of supply.

Experiments.—E. C. Dolite Process of Chlorination.—Experiments were carried out with the E. C. Dolite Apparatus supplied for the purpose by Messrs. Heatly Gresham & Co., Bombay. The Hypochlorate solution in the process is prepared by Electrolysis with a solution of Sodium Chloride. The solution thus prepared was compared with chlorine solution of the same strength of Bleaching Powder and Maxoclor as regards its stability, alkalinity, total solids and PH.

Ghee.—Experiments were carried out with some samples of ghee, test used being Boryta value by the Ave'Lallement Process. Attempts were also made to obtain the method of feeding the animals in case of each sample. From the limited number of samples examined so far it has been found that the test is useful in detecting samples that are genuine. Before it is possible to arrive at a definite conclusion, extensive work is necessary and further investigation is to be continued. It is, however, difficult to obtain genuine samples of ghee with details as regards the feeding of the animals.

Experiments were carried out to ascertain the action of Ammonium Sulphate Solution on Aluminium metal as it was proposed to erect a tank lined with Aluminium for the storing of the solution at the Poona Cantonment Water Works. The experiments proved that Aluminium metal is acted upon by the Ammonium Sulphate Solution.

The Assistant Director of Public Health in charge Public Health Laboratory, Poona, paid special visits to Mahableshwar and Alandi in

connection with water supplies there. He delivered a course of lectures to the students of the Local Self-Government Institutes, Poona, Messrs. A. M. Lobo, B.Sc., S. M. Gupte, B.Sc., and K. M. Kulkarni, M.Sc., and Miss Katrak, M.Sc., were allowed to work in the Laboratory for practical training in the routine analysis of water and food. Demonstrations were given to the students from nine different institutions in Poona and to several others who visited the Laboratory and the water works.

144. *The Municipal Laboratory at Ahmedabad.*—Mr. M. V. Sane, Officer in charge of the Laboratory, examined 2,718 samples of water and food chemically and 452 samples of water bacteriologically. He also examined 616 pathological samples.

145. *Public Analyst (Food Adulteration).*—The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act is in force in the following towns and the number of samples of food stuffs examined by the Public Analyst concerned during the year are as shown against them :—

Bombay.—Six thousand seven hundred and forty-four samples of milk, 1,754 of ghee and 862 of butter were examined. The percentage of adulterated samples being 17, 3 and 10 respectively. Nine hundred and forty-six samples of other articles were also examined out of which 49 were found adulterated.

Ahmedabad.—Two thousand two hundred and thirty-six samples of milk, 190 of ghee and 8 of butter were examined, the percentage of adulterated samples being 35 against 51 in 1937.

Surat.—Forty samples of ghee and 39 of milk were examined, the percentage of adulterated samples being 30 and 25 respectively against 60 and 79 in 1937.

Broach.—Thirty-six samples of ghee and 69 of milk were examined, the percentage of adulterated samples being 22 and 84 against 41 and 87 in 1937.

146. *Sanitary Works (Civil).*—New works and improvements to existing sanitary works are fully described in the Annual Report of the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Province.

147. *Industrial Hygiene including Hygiene of Mines.*—The Assistant Directors of Public Health in charge Registration Districts continued their inspection of factories under the Factories Act of 1934 in the course of their tours submitting copies of their reports to the Managers and the Chief Inspector of Factories. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, inspected 18 factories including gins and presses. In connection with a mill he recommended that the chawls should be closed for human habitation. The Chandrodaya mills at Viramgaon have provided chawls comprising 280 tenements. They are well kept and all amenities have been provided. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central and Southern Registration Districts, did not inspect any factories.

The Ahmedabad Municipality is building 156 quarters for industrial workers. The Rawalgaon Sugar Factory erected 20 single room tenements and the Pratap Mills, Amalner, demolished some insanitary chawls and are rebuilding them in lines of five. The Asbestos Cement Factory effected material improvements in the housing scheme controlled by the factory.

148. *Government Industrial Housing Scheme in Bombay City.*—It consists of 207 chawls of reinforced cement concrete construction each containing 80 rooms. These chawls were constructed to remedy the shortage of accommodation for industrial labour and are situated at four different centres of the City as follows :—

Name of Centre.	Number of Chawls.
DeLisle Road	32
Naigaum	42
Worli	121
Sewri	12
Total ..	207

Shops have been provided at all the centres, and in addition 35 market stalls equivalent in space to 10 rooms have been provided at Worli. For the convenience of better class tenants three chawls at Naigaum have been converted into two-roomed tenements and one chawl at DeLisle Road has been converted into two-roomed and three-roomed tenements. The rents have been kept as low as possible. An extra charge of Re. 1 per mensem is made for corner rooms. Arrangements are also made for the provision of water taps in the rooms on payment by the tenants of an additional charge of Rs. 2 per mensem. The sanitation of the chawls is well looked after and the specific death rate per thousand tenants during 1937–38 was 21 only. Certain charitable institutions such as the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and the Baby and Health Week Association are providing medical relief to the tenants in the chawls through maternity homes and creches ; and the Naigaum Social Service Centre and the Y. M. C. A. are carrying on Social Welfare work for the tenants' children. The Bombay Municipality has its schools at all the chawl centres and also a dispensary at Worli. Twelve chawls at Worli which were vacant, were opened for occupation. One chawl at Naigaum was given to the Bombay Municipality at the en-bloc rate of rent for housing the menial staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College and one chawl at Worli was allotted to the Blind Relief Association on the 14th June 1937 for use as an Industrial Home for the Blind. The administrative control of the Development Department chawls which was vested in the Revenue Department was transferred to the Public Works Department from the 14th December 1937. Immediately the question of popularising the vacant chawls was taken up and various

means of propaganda were employed. Through jobbers, weaving masters and others a meeting of mill-hands was organised on the 30th December 1937 and the chawls were shown to mill-workers and they were induced to stay in the Worli chawls. Mill Managers were personally interviewed by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, and they were induced to take on lease some of the chawls en-bloc at concessional rate for housing their labour. Government also appointed the Industrial Housing Committee to solve the problem relating to the housing of labour in the City of Bombay by utilising the Development Department Chawls to some extent. It was found that certain additions and alterations to the chawls were necessary to attract tenants. An estimate of Rs. 10½ lakhs was recommended by the Industrial Housing Committee and approved by Government and a provision of Rs. 4½ lakhs was made in the budget for 1938-39. Certain amenities such as play-ground apparatus for children, radios and reading rooms have been provided in the estimate. The Committee also decided to provide electric lights in the corridors of the chawls. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways authorities were approached to solve the question of the transport difficuly satisfactorily. The Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Minister for Public Works frequently addressed meetings at Worli chawls. and created confidence among the tenants that their welfare and needs would be speedily attended to. Social workers were appointed with a view to advising the tenants in the matter of sanitation and cleanliness.

149. *Urban Housing.*—The Manmad Municipality, under the orders of the Collector, demolished the insanitary houses of Mahars and Mangs and new plots were allotted to them for erecting new quarters. In Bassein and Vile Parle Municipal towns sanitary chawls have been provided for Bhangis who were housed miserably for a long time. On account of strict enforcement of the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act the Kurla Municipality could effect improvement in the stables, widening of roads and town planning to some extent. The Bandra Municipality has adopted several town planning schemes. The Barsi Municipality has provided Rs. 1,000 for improving the housing condition of the depressed classes. Two acres of land have already been acquired for the purpose. One big plot near the Jaishankar mills which was in very bad insanitary conditions and causing nuisance to the public has been levelled and cleaned at a cost of Rs. 700. It is proposed to use it as a park. The Surat Municipality is providing Rs. 8,000 every year for providing quarters for Harijan employees of the Municipality.

The Administration Report of the Town Planning and Valuation Department from 1*st April* 1936 *to* 31*st March* 1938 *says.*—During the period under review there has been much building activity in the suburban areas of the larger towns and strenuous endeavours have been made with the staff at its disposal to complete town planning schemes in

Ahmedabad, Bombay Suburban District and Poona to enable plot-holders to take possession of their final plots. Since the Town Planning Act was passed 51 schemes containing an area of 15,917 acres have been prepared in Bombay Province under its provisions, 38 schemes containing 7,766 acres have been completed in their final form.

As regards Housing Societies the year 1937-38 witnessed a further increase in the number from 85 to 93. Ahmedabad continues to be the centre of housing activities. Of the new societies registered, 6 were in Ahmedabad, one in Surat and one in Bombay.

Housing sites for members of the Backward Classes as reported by the Backward Class Officer in his report for 1937-38.—Six plots have been granted to members of the Depressed Class and 10 plots to Criminal Tribes licensees at Akluj in Sholapur District. The Municipality of Barsi resolved to spread murum, etc. and to lay out roads on the site of the Municipal land for Bhangis' chawls and also to construct one or two rooms there and to grant them on lease at a nominal rent to the Scheduled Castes. The Bhangis will have a prior claim to the rooms that will be constructed by the Municipality. Panjarpol Mang Colony at Sholapur.—The Layout of plots for the Mang Colony has been duly approved by the Consulting Surveyor to Government. A large plot of ground in old Judge's Court compound has also been reserved by the Municipality for the use of Depressed Classes and the layout of the site has also been prepared. Vadala Budruk, Shevgaon Taluka, District Ahmednagar.—As the present Maharwada is subjected to the floods of the Nani river it is proposed to acquire one acre and eight gunthas of land for housing the Mahars. Hoti in Sholapur District.—A piece of land consisting of 45 plots, each measuring 48′ × 40′ has been specially reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Indi, Bijapur District.—Thirteen plots have been granted to the Scheduled Castes from plots on the Criminal Tribes licensees' free colony at an occupancy price of Rs. 7 per plot. Bijapur.—A plot of land out of survey No. 976 of Bijapur City has been reserved for providing housing sites for the Scheduled Castes and this piece of land has been laid out into 70 plots of which 10 are assigned to these classes. Dharwar District.—Land measuring 5 acres and 32 gunthas out of C. T. S. No. 69, military ground, Dharwar, is divided into 130 plots of which 66 are assigned to the Scheduled Castes. Houses on 15 plots have been built. Seventeen out of the 19 plots in C. S. No. 17 of Dharwar have been disposed of to members of the Scheduled Castes and 14 of these have been used for buildings. A site measuring 2 acres and 10 gunthas in C. S. No. 35 of Hosayallapur for housing the Chhapparbands has been divided into 60 plots of which 35 have been disposed of; on 11 of these plots houses have been constructed. All the plots in C. S. No. 131 have been assigned to the Scheduled Castes. Survey No. 42/5 of Krishnapur Hukli was developed into 5 plots; of these 3 are now built on. Kaira District.—As the houses of the Scheduled Castes at Kathalal, Taluka Kapadwanj, were situated on a small hillock

which was being gradually encroached upon by deep ravines it was proposed to acquire a piece of land measuring 2 acres and 9 gunthas out of Survey Nos. 333 and 335 at Kathalal for housing these Scheduled Castes and the layout of plots has been carried out. Steps are being taken to provide new sites in the following places. Hubli.—There are about 100 families of Shikligars residing at old Hubli on land belonging to a local gentleman paying annual rent. As these are very poorly housed it is proposed to acquire 8 acres of land out of Survey No. 70 of Ayodhya Hubli. The total acquisition cost is estimated at about Rs. 2,200. One Mr. F. G. Ghodke has kindly agreed to pay part of the amount. Gadag.—There are about 50 families of Shikligars residing in three different parts. They are found to be in a deplorable condition putting up in small huts. The acquisition of a suitable site for these people is under consideration. Nipani.—With a view to relieve the congestion in the Dhor and Chambhar localities the Municipality has agreed to acquire 5 acres of land out of Survey No. 192 and develop it into a number of suitable plots to be sold at nominal prices to the Depressed Classes. Sholapur.—A site in the southern portion of the city has been reserved in the Town Planning Scheme No. III for the use of the Depressed Classes and this will be made available to them soon. The Erandol Municipality proposes to carry out necessary repairs to the sweepers' quarters which are low-roofed and have insufficient accommodation for a family to live in.

150. *Rural Housing.*—There is very slow progress in this direction. The House Reconstruction Societies numbering in all 25 are all concentrated in Ahmedabad District. Owing to the fall in the repaying capacity of the members who are mostly agriculturists the total repayments to Government by the societies amounted to Rs. 2,697 reducing the balance outstanding to Rs. 37,450 in 1937-1938.

151. *Port Health.*—As the Government of India have taken over the direct administration of the Port quarantine at the Bombay Port the Annual Report of the Port Health Officer, Bombay, will henceforth be published in the Annual Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. It has been omitted from this report since this year, *vide* Government endorsement No. P. 61/17585-G., dated 8th October 1938.

CHAPTER XV.

General Remarks.

152. *Scarcity—Bijapur District.*—The state of Scarcity declared in Bijapur District continued to prevail during the year under report until 1st October 1938 when the works mentioned in the last year's Annual Report were closed.

153. *Public Health Act.*—The framing of the Public Health Act for the Province is still under the consideration of Government.

154. *Public Health Essays.*—No remarks.

155. *Supervising Staff.*—The following table shows the various officers who held the appointments of Director and Assistant Directors of Public Health during the year under report—

Appointment.	Name.	Period.
Director of Public Health ..	Lieut.-Colonel A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., I.M.S.	1st January to 31st December 1938.
Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona.	Lieut.-Colonel A. M. V. Hesterlow, B.Sc. (P. L., Edin.), I.M.S.	1st to 11th January 1938.
	F. Barretto, Esq., D.P.H.	12th January to 14th April 1938.
	Captain E. Benjamin, D.P.H.	15th April to 31st December 1938.
Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad.	Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Harty, I.M.S.	1st to 17th January 1938.
	N. T. Advani, Esq., D.P.H.	18th January to 31st December 1938.
Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, Belgaum.	R. V. Shiveshwarkar, Esq., D.P.H.	1st January to 31st December 1938.
Assistant Director of Public Health in charge Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.	K. A. Gandhi, Esq., D.P.H.	1st January to 31st December 1938.
Assistant Director of Public Health in charge Public Health Laboratory, Poona.	F. Barretto, Esq., D.P.H.	1st January to 31st December 1938.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, Poona, visited 35 villages and towns for cholera inquiry and investigated out-breaks of small-pox in 20 villages. He suggested preventive measures to the villagers there and visited 11 villages for inspection of vaccination work. He visited Mission House, Kedgaon, Jejuri, Belapur, Sangamner and Kopargaon for inspecting sanitation. He inspected Sanitary arrangements at the halting places of palhkis at Akurdi, Alandi, Poona and Saswad. He visited Mundhwa, Baramati and 20 villages in AhmednagarDistrict in connection with the question of granting permission for perennial irrigation within one-fourth mile limit. He visited seven places for selecting sites for septic tanks. He visited six maternity and child Welfare centres. He attended the meetings of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council and also the meeting of the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association. He attended to a complaint about the nuisance caused by the public latrines at Sangamner, regarding drainage at Dhond and about a dust-bin nuisance in Poona city. He inspected the insanitary condition of the nullah near Kirkee station and Yeravda. Monsoon classes were held by the Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination at 15 villages and about 430 persons including village officers, Talathis, Circle Inspectors and Mamlatdars attended the same.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, Ahmedabad, made a complete survey of 8 towns and 8 villages having Village Panchayats or Sanitary Committees and visited 60 towns and villages for vaccination purposes. He inspected 10 dispensaries, 6 rain-gauges, 9 Police lines including lock-ups, 18 factories and gins and 5 schools.

He supervised sanitary arrangements made in villages round about Vithalnagar near Haripura where Congress sessions were held. He inspected the site proposed for burial ground at Amalner and the site for beef market at Dharangaon. He visited Betawad in connection with perennial irrigation within one-fourth mile. He visited Jakhwada, Sokhli and Sachana villages of Viramgaon taluka in connection with malarial condition of the taluka. He visited in company with the Director of Public Health, Kointia village of Viramgaon taluka to enquire into the causes of high mortality. He held a meeting in the Collector's Office where the Collector, the Civil Surgeon, the President, District Local Board, East Khandesh and the Assistant Director of Public Health met to discuss the situation of the cholera epidemic in the District. He inspected sanitary conditions of Borsad town as a result of water scheme when it was found that since the introduction of water Scheme the sanitary conditions of the town had gone from bad to worse. He attended a meeting in connection with Vautha fair held at the office of the Collector, Ahmedabad, and inspected the site and the water supply arrangements made by the District Local Board, Ahmedabad. The Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination conducted Village Officials' classes and delivered lectures on vital statistics and Public Health.

The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District, visited 140 villages and towns for various purposes during the year. He inspected 16 sites for village extension, 12 for burial grounds, 13 for wells, 4 for schools, 2 for slaughter houses, 2 for beef markets, 6 for latrines, 2 for urinals, 2 for Police lines and one for tanning factory. He visited 17 villages and towns for water supplies, 35 for malaria, 12 for plague, 9 for cholera and 2 for smallpox. He inspected fair areas at Yamnur, Khatgun fair in Satara District and Banshankeri fair in Cholachgud in Badami taluka of Bijapur District. He attended Ashadhi and Kartiki fairs at Pandharpur. He inspected Kowlpet nalla in Hubli town. He inspected septic tank in the compound of Parsi school at Panchgani. He approved of the site for urinals in Belgaum town and one in Hubli town. He approved of 3 sites for slaughter houses at Bankapur, Byadgi and Kakol villages in Dharwar District. Sites selected by the Ilkal municipality for the construction of meat markets were approved by him after personal inspection. He visited four dispensaries and passed remarks in the Visit books. He inspected Maternity Hospital of American Mission in Satara. He made a guinea-worm survey in Belvanki village in Ron taluka of Dharwar district. He visited the Borstal school at Dharwar and gave necessary advice in connection with treatment of cases of Jaundice. He attended the meeting in the office of the Collector, Belgaum, regarding

appointments of a few temporary travelling doctors to render medical aid in rural areas.

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay visited 75 towns and villages in connection with water supply, drainage, investigation into the causes of epidemic, general sanitation, scarcity relief etc. He inspected the water supply of Sangamner, Chandampuri, Babulgaon, Ashti, Shetfal, Lonand, Shahapur, Vada, Mahableshwar and Kandivli. He inspected the sanitary arrangements at the Karnatak Agricultural Show at Belgaum and villages round about Haripura. He inspected the arrangements for mass inoculation and sanitation at Pandharpur. He attended the meetings of the Infectious Diseases Hospital Committee, Poona. He also attended the meetings of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council, Bombay Nurses Midwives and Health Visitors' Council and the Committee of Board of Physical Education. He presided over the meeting of the medical practitioners convened by the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, in connection with enteric fever. He attended the All-India Population and Family Hygiene Conference at Bombay, and the Medical Research Workers Conference at Delhi. He visited Indi, Tambe, Devur, Muddebihal, Bagalkot, Ilkal, Guledgud, Hulgeri and Kelkalmatti in connection with scarcity works and Vengurla and Kasegaon in connection with cyanogas operations.

156. *The Board of Public Health Works.*—During the year 1938-39 only one meeting of the Board was held. In addition, matters that came up before the Board were also dealt with by circularising the Members.

The Board accorded approval to the following projects for execution :—

Poona City Water Supply.—Water supply for the high level area in Town Planning Scheme No. 1.

Bandra and Kurla Drainage.—Joint Disposal works.

Pandharpur Water Supply.—Improvements to Distributary system. Pandharpur Drainage.

Nargund.—Construction of a feeder channel from Padugonda Tank to the Halbhavi Tank.

A. Y. DABHOLKAR,

Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay.

Poona, 6th May 1939.

APPENDIX II.

The following table shows year of completion of drainage or water-works and a comparison of mean death-rate in the towns concerned for periods preceding and subsequent to installation.

In column 7 is given for comparison the death-rate of the adjoining rural circle for the year under report :—

District.	Towns.	Date of completion of work.		Mean death-rate. (a)		Death-rate in adjoining rural circle (a).	Mean death-rate from cholera *plus* dysentery and diarrhœa.		Remarks.
		Drainage.	Water Supply.	For years preceding the installation.	For the years (succeeding installation) ending 1938.		For years preceding works.	For the years (following the works) ending 1938.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nasik ...	Nasik ...	...	1913	52·73	36·49	30·61	11·33	3·22	
Do. ...	Trimbak ...	...	1921	43·88	27·22	30·61	2·35	1·84	
Poona ...	Poona City*.	1916	...	36·47	39·41	24·98	10·18	2·45	* Chlorination of water began in 1916.
Do. ...	Poona Cantonment.†	...	1916	23·49	15·54	24·98	2·07	·85	† Change in type of installation.
Do. ...	Lonavla ...	...	1915	30·68	25·25	24·98	2·49	2·15	
Satara ...	Karad ...	...	1916	18·58	15·68	28·00	7·10	1·86	
Sholapur ...	Sholapur ...	...	1917	61·01	37·14	37·10	14·05	4·06	
Do. ...	Barsi ...	...	1917	44·41	39·04	40·22	5·83	2·28	
Do. ...	Pandharpur.	...	1911	49·98	50·68	26·93	19·60	7·43	
Bijapur ...	Bijapur ...	...	1913	30·08	21·51	23·41	1·77	1·91	

(a) Exclusive of Plague and Influenza.

APPENDIX

Table showing Health Services in Rural and Urban

Districts.	Rural areas.							
	Medical Officers of Health.				Epidemic staff.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.	
	Holding D.P.H. or equivalent qualification.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.)					
	Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.			Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bombay City ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	19	...
West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	14	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...
Ahmedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...
Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
Thana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	19	...
Dharwar ...	1	...	...	...	...	3	21	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	...
Satara ...	1	...	...	...	10	1	21	...
Total ...	2	...	...	...	59	4	303	...

II-A.

areas in the Bombay Province during 1938.

School Medical Officers.	Other Health staff.	Urban areas.									
		Medical Officers of Health.				Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	Vaccinators.		Inspectors of Vaccination.	School Medical Officers.	Other Health staff.
		Holding D.P.H. or equivalent qualification.		Licentiates (L.P.H.S.).			Male.	Female.			
		Whole time.	Part time.	Whole time.	Part time.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	17	...	45	...	16	12	...	1	4	180
...	1	...	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	..
...	2	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	4	8
...	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	2
...	5	2	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	5
...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23	2	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
...	51	28	...	51	...	109	52	...	1	8	230

APPENDIX

Table showing maternity and child welfare centres, health
Bombay Province

Districts.	Maternity and Centres main			
	Government.		Local and Municipal bodies.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Bombay City	......	......	......	5
East Khandesh	......	......	......	......
West Khandesh	......	......	......	......
Surat	......	......	......	......
Broach	......	......	......	1
Panch Mahals	......	......	......	......
Kaira	......	......	......	......
Ahmedabad	......	......	......	......
Ahmednagar	......	......	......	1
Poona	......	......	1	......
Nasik	1	......	9	......
Thana	......	1	2	1
Bombay Suburban	......	......	......	1
Kolaba	......	......	......	......
Ratnagiri	......	......	......	......
Belgaum	......	......	......	......
Dharwar	......	......	......	1
Bijapur	......	......	......	1
Kanara	......	......	......	......
Sholapur	......	......	13	2
Satara	......	......	......	......
Total ...	1	1	25	13

II-B.

visitors and trained midwives in rural and urban areas in the during 1938.

Child Welfare—tained by Other agencies.		Trained visitors.		Trained midwives.		Trained dais.	
Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
......	7	......	7	......	29	......	......
......	......	......	......	5	17	29	13
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1
......	1	......	......	1	2	......	......
......	4	......	......	......	3	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......
......	3	......	7	7	12	......	7
......	......	......	1	12	52	......	12
......	3	......	2	......	4	......	4
4	7	......	1	......	2	......	1
......	......	......	......	2	1	1	9
3	1	......	......	2	3	......	......
......	6	......	......	......	1	......	4
......	2	......	......	......	1	......	3
......	5	......	......	......	1	3	......
......	1	......	1	......	5	6	5
......	2	......	......	2	11	8	......
......	1	......	......	1	4	4	......
......	......	......	......	2	3	5	2
......	3	......	1	11	25	......	14
2	......	1	......	......	4	......	......
.9	46	1	20	45	184	56	75

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Annual Income and Expenditure of
Province of Bombay

No.	Name of Institution.	Income.				
		Sale proceeds of sera vaccine, quinine, etc.	Contribution.	Miscellaneous.	Recoveries of over-payment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Director and Assistant Directors.	44,831	......	3,425	......	48,256
2	Public Health Laboratory, Poona.	......	16,595	354	......	16,949
3	Belgaum Vaccine Institute ...	94,390	......	3,213	......	97,603
4	Local Vaccination Establishment.	......	1,07,970	......	......	1,07,970
5	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona.	......	16,531	......	......	16,531
	Total ...	1,39,221	1,41,096	6,992	......	2,87,309

* Interest charges on capital outlay and pension charges which amount to Rs. 20,220

II-C.

Institutions under the Public Health Department in the during the year 1938-39.

Expenditure							
Salaries.							
Pay of officers.	Pay of establishment including peons.	Allowances.	Contingencies.	Grant-in-aid.	Other charges including expenditure on Medical Officers appointed on Malaria and inoculation duties and quinine etc.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,135	......	4,021	......	......	......	32,156	Charged.
29,029	90,610	20,955	14,736	83,433	1,42,499	3,81,264	Voted.
12,800	15,681	984	7,766	......	......	37.231	"
14,400	20,715	2,498	29,815	......	......	*67,428	"
......	1,11,246	33,745	83	24,255	......	1,69,329	"
10,800	13,028	247	9,068	......	......	33,143	"
28,135	......	4,021	......	......	......	32,156	Charged.
67,029	2,51,280	58,429	61,468	1,07,788	1,42,499	6,88,393	Voted.

are not included in the total actual expenditure of the Institute.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *registered in the*

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.			Number of Births registered.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Bombay City	747,381	414,002	1,161,383	18,684	17,755	36,439
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	612,693	593,342	1,206,035	30,348	28,798	59,146
3	West Khandesh	391,800	379,994	771,794	19,658	18,854	38,512
4	Surat	348,283	345,330	693,613	16,561	15,796	32,357
5	Broach	174,894	159,276	334,170	8,396	7,978	16,374
6	Kaira	395,104	346,546	741,650	17,967	16,066	34,033
7	Panch Mahals	236,622	217,904	454,526	8,739	7,983	16,722
8	Ahmedabad	527,102	471,369	998,471	24,554	22,531	47,085
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	497,796	485,912	983,708	24,031	23,337	47,368
10	Poona	590,756	565,166	1,155,922	23,985	22,492	46,477
11	Nasik	507,673	490,684	998,357	22,887	21,313	44,200
12	Thana	430,533	406,092	836,625	14,474	13,912	28,386
13	Bombay Suburban ...	102,847	76,246	179,093	2,524	2,416	4,940
14	Kolaba	315,017	313,704	628,721	12,671	11,698	24,369
15	Ratnagiri	609,309	693,218	1,302,527	21,217	20,558	41,775
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	549,782	523,709	1,073,491	23,749	22,344	46,093
17	Dharwar	565,641	537,036	1,102,677	23,292	22,304	45,596
18	Bijapur	440,579	428,641	869,220	19,478	18,576	38,054
19	Kanara	214,085	203,750	417,835	7,224	7,123	14,347
20	Sholapur	453,509	424,011	877,520	22,279	21,452	43,731
21	Satara	592,303	587,409	1,179,712	25,894	25,587	52,481
	Total for the Province ...	9,303,709	8,663,341	17,967,050	389,622	368,873	758,495

III.

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *during the year 1938.*

5			6		
RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
16·09	15·29	31·38	15·03	14·07	29·10
25·17	23·87	49·04	24·06	22·61	46·67
25·47	24·43	49·90	26·20	24·92	51·12
23·88	22·77	46·05	22·84	21·68	44·52
25·12	23·87	48·99	25·65	24·45	50·10
24·23	21·66	45·89	23·28	20·87	44·15
19·23	17·56	36·79	19·88	18·24	38·12
24·60	22·57	47·17	24·04	22·21	46·25
24·43	23·72	48·15	22·14	20·85	42·99
20·75	19·46	40·21	19·39	17·91	37·30
22·92	21·35	44·27	22·45	20·85	43·30
17·30	16·53	33·93	16·58	15·69	32·27
14·09	13·49	27·58	12·62	11·75	24·37
20·15	18·61	38·76	19·69	18·64	38·33
16·29	15·78	32·07	17·70	16·80	34·50
22·12	20·81	42·94	20·66	19·75	40·41
21·12	20·23	41·34	19·28	18·43	37·71
22·41	21·37	43·78	21·15	20·40	41·55
17·29	17·05	34·34	17·62	16·60	34·23
25·39	24·45	49·83	22·86	21·72	44·58
22·80	21·69	44·49	20·91	19·99	40·89
21·69	20·53	42·22	20·76	19·54	40·30

ANNUAL FORM NO. I (*a*)—*Showing the* STILL-BIRTHS *registered*

BOMBAY PROVINCE

Serial Number.	Districts.	STILL-					
		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	254	194	1,006	796	40	21
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	15	9	211	187	...	2
3	West Khandesh	10	8	127	98	...	...
4	Surat	39	29	250	186	8	9
5	Broach	22	22	62	46	...	1
6	Kaira	20	9	95	78	1	...
7	Panch Mahals	...	...	21	14	...	...
8	Ahmedabad	62	63	256	175	19	21
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	10	17	288	233	1	1
10	Poona	13	14	324	242	...	...
11	Nasik	6	9	134	100	...	...
12	Thana	10	6	88	67	...	...
13	Bombay Suburban	4	3	17	22	...	...
14	Kolaba	13	11	218	169	2	...
15	Ratnagiri	5	5	59	63	...	...
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	43	43	606	479	23	22
17	Dharwar	91	73	708	624	5	4
18	Bijapur	62	55	440	381	1	1
19	Kanara	37	37	374	286	2	...
20	Sholapur	25	18	365	283	1	1
21	Satara	13	10	262	194	4	7
	Total for the Province ...	754	635	5,911	4,723	107	90

according to Classes and Sex in the DISTRICTS *of the during the year 1938.*

BIRTHS.

Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.		TOTAL.			Percentage ratio to live-births.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
84	58	32	19	29	20	1,445	1,108	2,553	7·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	226	198	424	·72
1	...	...	...	...	...	138	106	244	·63
1	1	3	...	...	...	301	225	526	1·63
1	1	2	...	...	...	87	70	157	·96
...	4	1	...	...	...	117	91	208	·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	35	·21
8	7	2	...	...	...	347	266	613	1·30
4	7	...	...	...	...	303	258	561	1·19
9	3	...	...	2	1	348	260	608	1·31
2	1	...	...	1	...	143	110	253	·57
4	1	...	...	...	...	102	74	176	·63
1	1	...	...	...	...	22	26	48	·97
1	2	...	...	...	...	234	182	416	1·71
...	...	...	...	1	...	65	68	133	·32
1	2	...	...	...	...	673	546	1,219	2·64
2	3	...	...	...	...	806	704	1,510	3·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	503	437	940	2·47
14	17	...	...	...	...	427	340	767	5·35
3	...	...	...	...	...	394	302	696	1·59
1	1	...	...	...	...	280	212	492	·94
137	109	40	19	33	21	6,982	5,597	12,579	1·66

ANNUAL FORM NO. II.—*Showing the* DEATHS

during the

1	2	3	4	5					
Serial Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Deaths per		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
1	Bombay City ...	30	38,712	19,398	16,373	35,771	·00	1·60	...
	Northern Registration District.								
2	East Khandesh ...	4,598	262	23,100	22,829	45,929	·83	·12	...
3	West Khandesh ...	5,320	145	13,457	13,338	26,795	1·35	·00	...
4	Surat	1,695	409	11,709	11,360	23,069	·33	·10	·00
5	Broach	1,582	211	5,565	5,281	10,846	·01	·03	·00
6	Kaira	1,617	459	13,172	12,063	25,235	...	·01	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	1,616	282	5,964	5,474	11,438	·01	·01	·00
8	Ahmedabad... ...	3,879	257	20,330	18,526	38,856	...	·21	...
	Central Registration District.								
9	Ahmednagar ...	6,646	148	15,424	14,438	29,862	·39	·08	...
10	Poona	5,347	212	17,436	16,393	33,829	·12	·13	...
11	Nasik	5,922	119	17,372	16,361	33,733	·12	·16	...
12	Thana	3,515	238	10,752	10,091	20,843	·46	·18	...
13	Bombay Suburban ...	164	1,092	1,853	1,779	3,632	·05	·18	...
14	Kolaba	2,212	284	8,572	8,445	17,017	0·00	·47	...
15	Ratnagiri ...	4,069	320	15,090	15,938	31,028	...	·61	·01
	Southern Registration District.								
16	Belgaum	4,497	239	14,444	14,369	28,813	·01	·02	·18
17	Dharwar	4,582	241	14,926	14,138	29,064	·00	·00	·08
18	Bijapur	5,670	153	12,178	11,437	23,615	·13	·03	...
19	Kanara	3,965	105	6,183	6,070	12,253	·00	·08	·09
20	Sholapur	4,572	192	16,071	15,120	31,191	·38	·03	·00
21	Satara	4,891	241	17,561	17,007	34,568	·01	·23	·06
	Total for the Province ...	76,389	234	280,557	266,830	547,387	·21	·24	·08

registered in the DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE

year 1938.

6									7		
1,000 OF POPULATION FROM									MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All Causes.						
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
2·02	1·59	13·44	·71	11·44	25·95	39·55	30·80	20·86	31·74	24·73
18·46	1·94	9·02	·22	7·49	37·70	38·47	38·08	31·62	31·24	31·43
15·71	1·36	5·49	·29	10·51	34·34	35·10	34·71	30·84	30·21	30·53
11·25	1·22	11·58	·45	8·32	33·62	32·89	33·26	28·14	26·81	27·48
16·94	·72	6·77	·39	7·59	31·82	33·15	32·45	29·85	31·65	30·71
11·39	1·24	11·71	·48	9·20	33·34	34·81	34·03	31·75	32·87	32·26
15·90	·54	3·75	·31	4·64	25·20	25·12	25·16	24·00	24·78	24·38
16·05	1·22	10·46	·45	10·53	38·57	39·30	38·92	33·87	35·26	34·56
7·52	2·61	6·15	·32	13·28	30·98	29·71	30·35	29·05	27·76	28·41
9·67	2·50	7·72	·42	8·70	29·51	29·01	29·26	28·17	27·98	28·06
13·25	1·95	7·54	·36	10·40	34·22	33·34	33·78	30·11	29·66	29·79
7·21	1·72	7·56	·50	7·28	24·97	24·85	24·91	22·06	21·64	21·80
2·68	2·89	5·71	·44	8·32	18·02	23·33	20·27	15·68	19·26	17·25
8·74	2·30	6·52	·36	8·68	27·22	26·92	27·07	23·90	23·04	23·38
6·59	·73	4·71	·41	10·76	24·77	22·99	23·82	21·25	19·33	20·22
7·55	3·09	4·28	·60	11·11	26·27	27·44	26·84	25·68	26·86	26·26
9·12	1·12	4·06	·37	11·61	26·39	26·32	26·36	28·60	29·65	29·11
9·79	2·15	4·11	·43	10·52	27·64	26·68	27·17	30·43	30·65	30·54
9·07	3·22	2·82	·48	13·55	28·88	29·79	29·32	28·50	28·53	28·52
10·24	3·25	6·14	·46	15·03	35·44	35·66	35·54	33·29	33·70	33·49
10·72	2·66	3·77	·52	11·32	29·65	28·95	29·30	25·91	25·50	25·71
10·37	1·91	6·99	·44	10·29	30·15	30·79	30·47	27·47	28·06	27·76

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—DEATHS *registered in the Dis*
during each month

1	2	3				
Number.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).					
	Northern Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	2,271	2,470	3,101	3,264	2,876
2	West Khándesh	1,724	1,677	1,889	2,291	1,844
3	Surat	1,215	1,288	1,401	1,316	1,121
4	Broach	673	619	664	664	556
5	Kaira	1,304	1,478	1,686	1,842	1,429
6	Panch Mahál	825	836	819	790	517
7	Ahmedabad	2,067	2,013	1,870	1,608	1,312
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	1,507	1,492	1,518	1,806	1,923
9	Poona	1,392	1,420	1,493	1,640	1,727
10	Násik	1,876	1,817	1,919	2,318	2,134
11	Thána	1,542	1,483	1,487	1,546	1,875
12	Bombay Suburban	179	189	156	147	160
13	Kolaba	1,385	1,193	1,256	1,288	1,174
14	Ratnágiri	2,558	2,596	2,461	2,541	2,153
	Southern Registration District.					
15	Belgaum	1,823	1,658	1,955	2,232	2,087
16	Dhárwár	2,127	1,992	2,314	2,089	1,766
17	Bijápur	1,386	1,207	1,619	1,537	1,561
18	Kánara	1,243	1,100	908	813	659
19	Sholápur	1,332	1,222	1,202	1,292	1,404
20	Sátára	2,003	1,820	2,070	2,452	2,544
	Total for Districts ...	30,332	29,570	31,878	33,426	30,351
	Ratio per mille of population ...	24·84	26·68	26·11	28·21	24·86

TRICTS (*Rural Circles*) *and in the Towns of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *of the year 1938.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
2,505	3,989	5,452	4,607	3,991	3,324	3,084	40,934	1
1,600	2,452	2,969	2,616	2,348	2,096	1,859	25,365	2
1,217	1,335	1,467	1,503	1,464	1,636	1,644	16,607	3
649	800	791	803	885	795	763	8,662	4
1,338	2,024	2,188	2,274	2,031	1,777	1,507	20,963	5
588	838	937	1,052	1,015	1,079	994	10,290	6
1,284	1,661	1,935	2,048	1,809	1,911	1,889	21,407	7
2,550	3,523	3,672	3,080	2,679	2,160	1,996	27,905	8
2,053	2,417	3,085	3,047	2,480	2,118	2,148	25,020	9
2,246	3,098	3,316	2,854	2,647	2,582	2,682	29,489	10
1,338	1,564	1,734	1,903	1,665	1,634	2,010	19,287	11
130	165	119	149	213	192	212	2,011	12
1,155	1,542	1,600	1,580	1,347	1,304	1,580	16,404	13
2,232	2,536	2,532	2,478	2,396	2,316	2,561	29,360	14
2,104	2,585	2,640	2,509	2,431	2,228	2,213	26,465	15
1,725	2,175	2,224	2,080	2,109	1,981	2,113	24,645	16
1,565	2,092	2,269	2,330	2,126	1,771	1,686	21,049	17
835	977	999	948	881	802	1,085	11,340	18
1,526	2,200	3,050	2,657	2,122	1,940	1,684	21,631	19
2,639	3,582	4,030	3,682	3,159	2,568	2,453	33,002	20
31,334	41,555	47,009	44,206	39,793	36,214	36,163	431,836	
26·44	34·03	38·50	37·31	32·59	30·56	29·62	29·97	

1	2					
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS.					
1	Bombay City	3,368	3,470	3,605	3,136	2,796
	East Khandesh District.					
2	Jalgaon	75	80	74	67	73
3	Nasirabad	16	32	20	40	25
4	Yawal	24	21	36	20	15
5	Dharangaon	31	44	44	48	34
6	Erandol	20	31	39	34	44
7	Amalner	44	37	37	43	35
8	Parola	21	28	29	43	32
9	Chalisgaon	26	29	47	37	50
10	Chopda	13	27	19	34	28
11	Bhusawal	26	17	17	24	24
	West Khandesh District.					
12	Dhulia	66	48	78	79	84
13	Nandurbar	42	49	50	45	57
	Surat District.					
14	Surat	417	415	597	579	480
15	Rander	22	42	40	60	33
16	Bulsar	55	29	35	33	43
	Broach District.					
17	Broach	113	124	106	130	91
18	Jambusar	38	26	31	37	29
19	Ankleshwar	26	35	43	38	31
	Kaira District.					
20	Kaira	21	22	28	17	25
21	Mehmedabad	16	18	21	26	30
22	Nadiad	89	113	138	133	113
23	Borsad	29	30	55	41	31
24	Anand	52	32	41	41	35
25	Umreth	41	45	46	50	41
26	Dakore	19	35	34	44	26
27	Kapadvanj	29	47	35	46	39

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
2,438	3,519	2,948	2,579	2,623	2,612	2,677	35,771	1
58	108	131	121	89	93	71	1.040	2
44	63	48	58	78	34	81	539	3
23	29	26	35	25	16	37	307	4
19	50	64	65	41	34	36	510	5
27	51	54	45	58	32	24	459	6
24	44	54	53	47	44	23	485	7
24	46	46	59	44	27	36	435	8
29	56	76	56	31	32	37	506	9
18	44	48	26	37	28	21	343	10
24	63	46	39	32	26	33	371	11
55	97	89	77	52	72	58	855	12
33	63	55	40	50	45	46	575	13
461	542	624	407	356	371	360	5,609	14
30	41	37	39	13	21	30	408	15
30	29	39	34	39	39	40	445	16
113	137	138	127	124	105	116	1,424	17
20	34	33	38	20	40	16	362	18
36	30	33	31	29	44	22	398	19
17	18	17	19	14	33	24	255	20
22	30	16	24	24	17	17	261	21
116	121	142	109	112	107	114	1,407	22
37	49	43	34	36	33	31	449	23
38	50	51	54	48	43	30	515	24
35	53	57	46	45	40	43	542	25
25	37	30	28	22	37	26	363	26
28	48	53	37	41	35	42	480	27

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Panch Mahals District.					
28	Godhra	56	50	59	60	56
29	Dohad	50	31	42	64	57
	Ahmedabad District.					
30	Ahmedabad	1,214	1,396	1,544	1,590	1,374
31	Dhandhuka	27	19	17	13	18
32	Viramgam	91	75	65	63	61
33	Dholka	60	31	37	25	21
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	1	3	3	6	3
	Ahmednagar District.					
35	Ahmednagar ...	82	97	151	144	112
36	Sangamner ...	23	26	35	22	15
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	14	17	16	17	8
	Poona District.					
38	Poona City	484	522	524	609	557
39	Poona Suburban	26	16	23	33	26
40	Junnar	13	5	12	24	14
41	Baramati	26	33	37	39	40
42	Lonavala ...	27	28	15	23	28
43	Poona Cantonment	48	33	33	42	37
44	Kirkee do.	8	13	16	30	22
	Nasik District.					
45	Nasik	168	165	160	177	176
46	Trimbak	10	13	19	6	9
47	Igatpuri	15	23	25	16	27
48	Manmad	18	18	26	27	14
49	Yeola	49	36	42	50	51
50	Malegaon	74	65	72	93	98
51	Deolali Cantonment	5	6	8	9	9
	Thana District.					
52	Bassein	12	20	19	8	26
53	Bhiwandi	17	16	25	31	23
54	Thana	58	47	42	43	34
55	Kalyan	47	36	42	43	27

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
47	58	63	72	28	59	34	642	28
24	23	49	37	34	53	42	506	29
1,128	1,436	1,545	1,213	1,163	1,223	1,128	15,982	30
18	15	19	27	16	22	21	233	31
48	61	50	70	50	62	65	761	32
29	46	48	36	23	42	39	437	33
1	7	2	4	2	4	1	57	34
129	120	194	142	94	108	118	1,436	35
16	26	32	26	16	24	29	290	36
12	27	20	14	19	12	5	181	37
473	582	708	614	562	605	568	6,808	38
22	33	48	47	32	29	28	363	39
12	17	16	16	17	11	12	169	40
23	41	53	47	33	34	27	433	41
18	20	25	36	24	22	29	295	42
40	47	52	50	51	54	49	536	43
14	25	17	23	17	11	9	205	44
171	174	188	164	129	185	178	2,035	45
9	11	11	9	9	30	14	150	46
16	25	23	27	12	16	22	247	47
15	18	12	17	10	21	14	210	48
60	62	65	47	30	44	48	584	49
77	124	90	70	60	52	55	930	50
7	8	8	3	9	5	11	88	51
14	7	21	22	13	23	23	208	52
34	32	21	18	13	19	36	285	53
44	56	59	50	38	62	55	588	54
31	52	39	41	30	41	46	475	55

1	2	3				
Number.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Bombay Suburban District.					
56	Bandra	85	79	87	74	82
57	Kurla	58	43	52	60	59
	Kolaba District.					
58	Alibag	13	4	7	9	8
59	Mahad	8	15	18	6	23
60	Panwel	34	18	13	26	21
61	Uran	17	4	7	4	6
	Ratnagiri District.					
62	Vengurla	39	37	44	35	24
63	Ratnagiri	34	31	37	31	44
64	Malwan	53	53	44	34	33
65	Chiplun	24	22	16	17	16
	Belgaum District.					
66	Belgaum	92	121	121	106	97
67	Gokak	18	28	27	27	28
68	Athani	19	22	21	26	31
69	Nipani	33	29	31	33	19
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	11	4	5	......	6
	Dharwar District.					
71	Dharwar	91	68	86	79	69
72	Hubli	157	112	160	131	122
73	Gadag-Bettigery	124	108	139	111	95
74	Ranebennur	35	37	43	31	32
75	Nawalgund	15	10	14	10	7
	Bijapur District.					
76	Bijapur	58	62	69	54	50
77	Bagalkot	53	46	60	57	67
78	Guledgud	24	48	72	37	30
79	Ilkal	39	37	60	30	43

No. III—*contd.*

							4	5
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Deaths registered during the year.	Number.
71	68	76	76	73	89	79	939	56
46	79	59	73	52	53	48	682	57
4	6	9	10	11	10	13	104	58
13	15	16	11	13	15	21	174	59
14	31	24	13	21	25	13	253	60
4	7	7	6	6	9	5	82	61
44	47	54	56	45	35	55	515	62
39	21	21	28	21	21	36	364	63
44	30	60	60	61	35	52	559	64
17	27	21	14	14	23	19	230	65
101	99	129	107	100	97	119	1,289	66
24	25	40	30	27	34	35	343	67
20	27	25	33	21	36	28	309	68
18	25	31	27	31	28	25	330	69
9	5	8	6	10	7	6	77	70
86	100	66	67	71	70	69	922	71
106	119	127	85	95	123	106	1,443	72
125	162	156	140	105	95	125	1,485	73
20	42	67	35	36	40	31	439	74
3	9	16	14	13	10	9	130	75
58	79	104	90	77	80	53	834	76
37	53	75	55	58	38	60	649	77
50	43	45	33	34	36	34	486	78
43	58	82	63	57	49	36	597	79

1	2	3				
Serial No.	Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	B—TOWNS—*concld.*					
	Kanara District.					
80	Karwar	24	15	15	14	10
81	Kumta	19	12	13	8	7
82	Gokarn	16	8	11	9	15
83	Honawar	11	5	3	7	8
84	Bhatkal	21	17	24	12	13
	Sholapur District.					
85	Sholapur	439	429	531	536	528
86	Barsi	84	102	130	97	69
87	Pandharpur	82	80	99	95	109
	Satara District.					
88	Satara	52	47	60	58	53
89	Wai	23	18	21	13	15
90	Karad	11	21	25	18	17
91	Ashta	28	19	13	24	9
92	Islampur	12	8	8	10	11
	Total for Towns ...	9,418	9,585	10,640	10,161	9,138
	*Ratio per mille for Towns ...	31·23	35·01	35·79	34·72	30·30
	Total for the Province ...	39,750	39,155	42,518	43,587	39,489
	*Ratio per mille for the Province.	26·11	20·83	27·92	29·50	25·93

* The ratios have been calculated with reference to the number of days in each month.

No. III—*concld.*

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	4 Total Deaths registered during the year.	5 Number.
22	27	25	20	28	19	29	248	80
11	21	26	18	13	25	19	192	81
7	7	8	17	13	16	21	148	82
3	14	10	8	10	7	18	99	83
17	14	23	23	19	21	17	226	84
418	595	924	707	603	554	561	6,825	85
95	148	177	130	117	104	84	1,337	86
96	129	199	158	132	113	103	1,398	87
54	57	71	81	54	58	65	710	88
22	26	21	28	26	15	24	252	89
10	28	21	14	20	23	14	222	90
19	26	11	13	22	26	16	226	91
9	9	12	16	13	11	37	156	92
8,133	10,883	11.327	9,617	8,786	8,978	8,885	115,551	
27·79	36·08	37·56	32·86	29·13	30·68	29·46	32·47	
39,467	52,438	58,336	53,823	48,584	45,192	45,048	547,387	
26·71	34·44	38·31	36·43	31·91	30·59	29·59	30·47	

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the* *during the*

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A- DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).							
	Northern Registration District.							
1	East Khándesh	1,192	1,073	2,265	1,025	913	1,938	4,203
2	West Khándesh	568	536	1,104	525	419	944	2,048
3	Surat	522	360	882	442	278	720	1,602
4	Broach	285	206	491	244	179	423	914
5	Kaira	353	350	703	346	368	714	1,417
6	Panch Mahâls	164	235	399	142	188	330	729
7	Ahmedabad	332	333	665	319	274	593	1,258
	Central Registration District.							
8	Ahmednagar	1,090	732	1,822	803	553	1,356	3,178
9	Poona	534	485	1,019	449	384	833	1,852
10	Násik	913	741	1,654	660	578	1,238	2,892
11	Thána	503	384	887	452	282	734	1,621
12	Bombay Suburban	63	34	97	46	24	70	167
13	Kolába	596	388	984	480	264	744	1,728
14	Ratnágiri	651	434	1,085	471	368	839	1,924
	Southern Registration District.							
15	Belgaum	828	592	1,420	607	496	1,103	2,523
16	Dhárwár	791	567	1,358	564	439	1,003	2,361
17	Bijápur	548	595	1,143	436	445	881	2,024
18	Kánara	590	293	883	477	284	761	1,644
19	Sholápur	763	688	1,451	564	497	1.061	2,512
20	Sátára	842	685	1,527	655	527	1,182	2,709
	Total for Districts ...	12,128	9,711	21,839	9,707	7,760	17,467	39,306
	Ratio per mille* ...				* Popula	tion bei	ng not	available

Districts (Rural Circles) and Towns *of the* Bombay Province
year 1938.

year.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,757	1,579	3,336	1,290	1,215	2,505	5,312	4,732	10,044	5,629	6,141
1,018	913	1,931	914	859	1,773	3,036	2,716	5,752	4,557	4,761
755	677	1,432	427	374	801	2,064	1,771	3,835	1,697	1,664
441	404	845	358	317	675	1,290	1,144	2,434	1,162	1,106
883	825	1,708	836	732	1,568	2,422	2,271	4,693	2,813	2,693
368	388	756	231	216	447	998	934	1,932	1,207	1,203
945	846	1,791	808	832	1,640	2,418	2,271	4,689	2,860	2,698
1,446	1,159	2,605	1,133	942	2,075	4,401	3,457	7,858	3,410	3,426
1,522	1,201	2,723	873	736	1,609	3,414	2,770	6,184	2,991	2,728
1,492	1,256	2,748	1,037	967	2,004	4,183	3,461	7,644	4,100	4,209
728	671	1,399	260	267	527	1,875	1,672	3,547	1,823	1,865
83	68	151	37	54	91	217	192	409	172	165
594	518	1,112	325	282	607	1,903	1,544	3,447	1,574	1,659
801	775	1,576	458	375	833	2,344	1,989	4,333	2,488	2,566
1,274	986	2,260	723	635	1,358	3,417	2,724	6,141	3,097	3,422
1,107	950	2,057	661	567	1,228	3,126	2,520	5,646	2,720	2,953
992	846	1,838	620	523	1,143	2,755	2,250	5,005	2,846	2,845
380	371	751	163	132	295	1,426	1,264	2,690	519	623
1,299	1,078	2,377	808	653	1,461	3,558	2,792	6,350	2,703	2,759
1,982	1,651	3,633	1,253	1,079	2,352	4,762	3,912	8,674	4,091	4,145
19,867	17,162	37,029	13,215	11,757	24,972	54,921	46,386	1,01,307	52,459	53,631

ratios cannot be worked out.

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS)—*contd.*						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khándesh	1,186	1,220	452	474	204	434
2	West Khándesh	682	740	235	248	231	336
3	Surat	406	402	179	204	134	166
4	Broach	154	164	82	78	67	84
5	Kaira	350	314	204	174	204	158
6	Panch Maháls	322	328	118	114	111	100
7	Ahmedabad	413	384	236	168	249	226
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	603	731	242	292	201	309
9	Poona	537	565	257	241	180	290
10	Násik	823	800	246	304	184	286
11	Thána	666	673	271	225	201	231
12	Bombay Suburban	43	54	23	36	29	37
13	Kolába	445	475	178	195	164	194
14	Ratnágiri	489	589	348	337	323	333
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	710	770	272	287	171	322
16	Dhárwár	652	687	258	255	231	304
17	Bijápur	607	626	190	204	132	167
18	Kánara	236	273	113	130	137	194
19	Sholápur	505	522	180	198	148	219
20	Sátára	663	767	301	308	232	330
	Total of Districts ...	10,492	11,094	4,385	4,472	3,623	4,807
	Ratio per mille* ...						

* Population being not available

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
802	1,197	964	995	1,284	890	1,337	958	3,286	3,347	20,546	20,388	1
617	800	582	627	655	516	662	481	1,457	1,426	12,714	12,651	2
410	664	559	662	557	439	682	489	1,699	1,759	8,387	8,220	3
181	304	208	265	249	200	309	242	710	663	4,412	4,250	4
572	752	562	604	698	557	894	616	2,199	1,906	10,918	10,045	5
369	404	385	339	442	287	491	344	884	910	5,327	4,963	6
775	774	656	576	918	649	1,159	824	1,604	1,542	11,288	10,119	7
514	730	664	717	765	588	934	631	2,693	2,557	14,427	13,478	8
601	892	686	753	821	667	952	697	2,550	2,428	12,989	12,031	9
541	814	775	759	827	631	1,040	708	2,499	2,299	15,218	14,271	10
608	914	959	878	941	629	963	746	1,657	1,490	9,964	9,323	11
74	89	99	87	112	89	85	55	191	162	1.045	966	12
488	687	584	640	664	487	753	626	1,556	1,638	8,259	8,145	13
1,113	1,341	1,018	1,245	1,025	952	1,211	1,155	3,858	4,636	14,217	15,143	14
585	921	650	721	919	669	1,024	713	2,421	2,650	13,266	13,199	15
645	934	791	768	1,056	681	1,051	718	2,099	2,196	12,629	12,016	16
440	618	528	524	724	490	778	477	1.868	1,980	10,868	10,181	17
460	724	589	503	677	473	635	479	891	994	5,683	5,657	18
397	616	415	505	577	423	579	480	2,160	1,895	11,222	10,409	19
652	983	705	784	865	692	1,014	742	3,485	3,619	16,770	16,232	20
10,794	15,108	12,379	12,952	14,776	10,959	16,553	12,181	39,767	40,097	220.149	211,687	
ratios	cann	ot be w	orked o	ut.								

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one — Not exceeding one month. — Male. — Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Female. — Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS.							
1	City of Bombay	1,056	858	1,914	812	711	1,523	3,437
	East Khandesh District.							
2	Jalgaon	26	21	47	18	24	42	89
3	Nasirabad	4	7	11	9	11	20	31
4	Yawal	2	2	4	...	8	8	12
5	Dharangaon	5	5	10	7	4	11	21
6	Erandol	14	14	28	12	6	18	46
7	Amalner	8	4	12	5	7	12	24
8	Parola	12	13	25	8	5	13	38
9	Chalisgaon	9	8	17	9	5	14	31
10	Chopda	4	5	9	...	3	3	12
11	Bhusawal	4	2	6	5	9	14	20
	West Khandesh District.							
12	Dhulia	8	11	19	6	6	12	31
13	Nandurbar	11	12	23	21	9	30	53
	Surat District.							
14	Surat	191	136	327	166	114	280	607
15	Rander	7	8	15	3	1	4	19
16	Bulsar	8	7	15	5	9	14	29
	Broach District.							
17	Broach	20	27	47	7	18	25	72
18	Jambusar	10	8	18	6	5	11	29
19	Ankleshwar	6	14	20	3	9	12	32
	Kaira District.							
20	Kaira	7	8	15	3	3	6	21
21	Mehmedabad	11	5	16	6	2	8	24
22	Nadiad	33	23	56	41	21	62	118
23	Borsad	17	2	19	17	6	23	42
24	Anand	5	5	10	7	4	11	21
25	Umreth	15	14	29	15	7	22	51
26	Dakore	4	8	12	7	5	12	24
27	Kapadvanj	11	5	16	6	7	13	29

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,451	1,360	2,811	1,829	1,686	3,515	5,194	4,569	9,763	3,510	3,586
83	53	136	46	47	93	176	142	318	109	83
23	14	36	30	29	59	63	63	126	72	84
8	9	17	7	11	18	19	28	47	33	33
26	21	47	22	19	41	58	51	109	68	70
22	24	46	20	23	43	70	65	135	51	66
9	19	28	16	13	29	37	44	81	75	62
19	17	36	20	17	37	64	47	111	60	49
33	19	52	21	21	42	71	54	125	76	77
17	6	23	13	7	20	39	16	55	33	40
17	4	21	17	12	29	40	30	70	33	37
33	27	60	34	40	74	86	79	165	90	73
26	26	52	25	16	41	74	72	146	67	50
255	197	452	341	295	636	923	772	1,695	533	562
18	20	38	14	18	32	47	42	89	43	56
15	14	29	20	22	42	50	50	100	32	21
64	40	104	81	83	164	192	148	340	132	131
12	10	22	18	23	41	48	44	92	57	48
21	14	35	31	23	54	72	49	121	46	38
9	9	18	15	17	32	39	32	71	18	27
14	13	27	13	15	28	43	36	79	23	30
77	58	135	140	130	270	273	250	523	111	151
29	19	48	28	29	57	76	71	147	46	29
11	12	23	23	23	46	44	46	90	48	45
34	30	64	55	29	84	118	81	199	57	40
18	17	35	25	24	49	55	53	108	23	26
13	21	34	31	30	61	60	64	124	53	50

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	622	687	989	318	491	570
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	15	15	10	13	21	28
3	Nasirabad	14	13	7	7	4	6
4	Yawal	8	5	7	5	1	9
5	Dharangaon...	15	13	3	6	5	9
6	Erandol	8	8	4	2	5	6
7	Amalner	17	8	4	6	6	9
8	Parola	4	14	5	2	2	7
9	Chalisgaon	15	8	2	2	4	10
10	Chopda	12	6	4	6	2	4
11	Bhusawal	8	5	9	10	7	5
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	28	20	15	10	17	23
13	Nandurbar	8	17	6	9	10	21
	Surat District.						
14	Surat	73	61	47	74	69	59
15	Rander	8	8	5	7	...	10
16	Bulsar	8	8	11	4	8	6
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	14	23	10	17	13	22
18	Jambusar	2	5	3	2	3	4
19	Ankleshwar...	8	4	3	6	2	10
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira	...	4	2	1	2	4
21	Mehmedabad	4	2	2	6	1	3
22	Nadiad	20	22	0	3	17	17
23	Borsad	4	1	1	5	6	20
24	Anand	14	11	6	5	11	12
25	Umreth	6	2	3	1	5	6
26	Dakore	7	2	4	...	2	3
27	Kapadvanj	5	11	5	3	2	6

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1,957	1,947	1,828	1,247	1,758	680	1,407	697	2,342	2,072	19,398	16,373	1
27	56	26	32	40	26	47	34	77	63	548	492	2
8	20	12	17	13	9	21	9	65	42	269	270	3
8	18	8	9	8	7	13	6	47	35	152	155	4
10	19	11	19	9	12	18	11	42	61	239	271	5
6	9	9	14	13	8	12	7	53	43	231	228	6
9	27	9	21	15	13	11	8	57	47	240	245	7
14	12	11	6	9	8	14	10	41	56	224	211	8
19	16	10	9	12	10	11	7	39	54	259	247	9
10	16	6	11	15	8	17	11	52	35	190	153	10
20	27	13	12	19	12	16	9	37	22	202	169	11
28	51	33	26	43	25	31	19	80	78	451	404	12
22	24	21	16	24	17	21	14	39	43	292	283	13
179	244	225	179	260	157	241	155	347	409	2,897	2,712	14
9	19	7	11	11	16	14	14	35	46	179	229	15
18	26	17	13	17	12	26	13	59	46	246	169	16
56	72	45	41	75	46	91	51	127	118	755	669	17
2	19	6	6	11	8	21	13	28	32	181	181	18
9	12	10	14	18	6	18	16	31	26	217	181	19
12	11	8	8	14	5	20	11	21	16	136	119	20
12	9	8	5	14	6	10	14	18	15	135	126	21
42	49	46	39	57	37	50	40	89	85	714	693	22
13	33	11	19	13	11	21	15	41	20	232	217	23
26	26	25	35	30	13	25	8	51	34	280	235	24
14	28	16	9	30	10	21	20	36	39	306	236	25
11	18	23	5	25	12	29	13	25	27	204	159	26
10	19	18	18	26	17	17	14	51	31	247	233	27

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Panch Mahals District.							
28	Godhra	33	8	41	29	6	35	76
29	Dohad	15	19	34	7	7	14	48
	Ahmedabad District.							
30	Ahmedabad...	485	300	785	397	270	667	1,452
31	Dhandhuka...	10	5	15	5	3	8	23
32	Viramgaon	19	9	28	13	5	18	46
33	Dholka	11	1	12	8	7	15	27
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	2	2	4	...	...	...	4
	Ahmednagar District.							
35	Ahmednagar	59	30	89	44	14	58	147
36	Sangamner	6	4	10	...	4	4	14
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	5	3	8	...	...	...	8
	Poona District.							
38	Poona City	213	163	376	182	102	284	660
39	Poona Suburban	11	8	19	7	4	11	30
40	Baramati	13	13	26	8	8	16	42
41	Lonavla	7	2	9	6	5	11	20
42	Junnar	...	2	2	3	1	4	6
43	Poona Cantonment	4	7	11	8	1	9	20
44	Kirkee Cantonment	7	6	13	5	4	9	22
	Nasik District.							
45	Nasik	55	25	80	32	12	44	124
46	Trimbak	4	2	6	6	1	7	13
47	Igatpuri	9	3	12	4	...	4	16
48	Manmad	8	3	11	3	1	4	15
49	Yeola	10	7	17	5	7	12	29
50	Malegaon	36	23	59	26	19	45	104
51	Deolali Cantonment	...	...	...	3	...	3	3

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
32	22	54	28	29	57	101	86	187	83	84
20	12	32	29	19	48	83	45	128	78	56
813	685	1,498	1,156	1,120	2,276	2,754	2,472	5,226	1,826	1,916
7	13	20	18	12	30	40	33	73	20	20
42	38	80	42	45	87	112	101	213	77	53
25	15	40	16	22	38	53	52	105	46	36
3	...	3	2	1	3	9	1	10	4	1
72	71	143	67	57	124	228	186	414	176	167
8	10	18	7	9	16	25	23	48	22	22
9	6	15	7	7	14	24	13	37	23	23
431	387	818	305	263	568	1,112	934	2,046	763	744
21	18	39	18	16	34	58	45	103	53	48
20	18	38	16	10	26	62	44	106	44	31
14	10	24	5	8	13	28	29	57	33	22
2	3	5	3	1	4	7	8	15	13	9
14	8	22	12	8	20	37	25	62	40	44
21	13	34	4	3	7	38	25	63	25	21
104	75	179	83	57	140	267	176	443	179	186
9	8	17	5	1	6	20	16	36	17	17
5	6	11	8	10	18	25	20	45	28	26
8	6	14	10	3	13	29	13	42	23	15
34	22	56	36	22	58	87	56	143	85	84
43	34	77	29	33	62	131	112	243	141	137
3	4	7	1	1	2	4	8	12	9	6

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	10	14	7	4	6	2
29	Dohad	7	7	1	4	3	19
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad	203	211	91	138	152	219
31	Dhandhuka	3	3	1	1	1	3
32	Viramgaon	11	7	9	7	6	7
33	Dholka	7	8	5	4	3	7
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	1	2	...	...	2	1
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	44	48	12	21	16	32
36	Sangamner	9	6	1	7	5	9
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	4	8	2	...	3	4
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	127	86	66	68	73	145
39	Poona Suburban	5	12	3	4	3	1
40	Baramati	4	3	6	8	3	6
41	Lonavla	8	4	3	2	2	8
42	Junnar	4	2	2	2	...	3
43	Poona Cantonment	7	9	7	8	9	11
44	Kirkee Cantonment	9	6	...	5	...	3
	Nasik District.						
45	Nasik	45	51	23	35	30	46
46	Trimbak	3	5	3	1	1	3
47	Igatpuri	6	4	1	8	5	8
48	Manmad	5	6	2	4	2	5
49	Yeola	6	10	7	6	4	14
50	Malegaon	18	20	6	6	6	11
51	Deolali Cantonment	3	3	...	3	1	1

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Fe. male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
16	35	24	19	22	13	34	12	49	21	352	290	28
20	17	7	19	23	10	27	19	36	25	285	221	29
667	829	553	435	573	288	553	324	898	880	8,270	7,712	30
4	11	7	7	9	6	15	1	19	28	119	213	31
38	39	27	25	37	20	29	32	59	65	405	356	32
17	25	15	10	23	15	16	16	41	38	226	211	33
...	1	1	4	2	...	1	1	2	4	22	15	34
23	65	34	37	36	27	48	38	131	117	748	738	35
6	18	7	18	10	4	10	7	58	28	153	137	36
6	9	3	5	1	4	7	3	23	16	96	85	37
163	318	180	236	207	190	200	153	289	559	3,380	3,428	38
7	15	6	7	11	5	10	9	38	23	194	169	39
15	16	24	17	22	9	19	18	45	37	244	189	40
11	17	10	18	10	12	27	9	29	23	151	144	41
10	12	9	3	8	8	12	5	21	31	86	83	42
23	30	22	30	40	15	28	14	72	65	285	251	43
4	11	4	7	7	2	6	3	14	15	107	98	44
69	93	61	79	88	57	75	55	197	221	1,034	1,001	45
1	7	5	5	6	5	3	4	15	13	74	76	46
11	12	9	11	12	2	7	6	19	32	123	124	47
5	14	4	5	11	1	7	5	33	21	121	89	48
10	23	15	27	13	7	11	14	41	64	279	305	49
16	29	27	18	28	13	31	21	75	84	479	451	50
6	7	3	5	6	2	2	...	10	9	44	44	51

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one … Not exceeding one month. Male. Under one week.	Male. Over one week.	Male. Total.	Female. Under one week.	Female. Over one week.	Female. Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*							
	Thana District.							
52	Thana	10	9	19	10	6	16	35
53	Bhiwandi	8	1	9	6	2	8	17
54	Kalyan	15	3	18	10	7	17	35
55	Bassein	6	1	7	3	6	9	16
	Bombay Suburban District.							
56	Bandra	38	14	52	35	16	51	103
57	Kurla	18	7	25	24	10	34	59
	Kolaba District.							
58	Alibag	4	2	6	2	...	2	8
59	Mahad	8	...	8	7	3	10	18
60	Panwel	1	2	3	6	1	7	10
61	Uran	4	1	5	3	2	5	10
	Ratnagiri District.							
62	Ratnagiri	4	1	5	3	...	3	8
63	Vengurla	10	8	18	6	7	13	31
64	Malwan	21	5	26	11	7	18	44
65	Chiplun	4	...	4	2	2	4	8
	Belgaum District.							
66	Belgaum	11	9	20	12	8	20	40
67	Gokak	6	5	11	6	3	9	20
68	Athni	3	3	6	2	3	5	11
69	Nipani	1	2	3	...	1	1	4
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	3	1	4	...	...	...	4
	Dharwar District.							
71	Dharwar	6	12	18	3	11	14	32
72	Hubli	14	14	28	7	4	11	39
73	Gadag-Betigeri	45	31	76	30	16	46	122
74	Ranebennur	5	10	15	3	10	13	28
75	Nawalgund	4	3	7	...	5	5	12

No. IV—*contd.*

year.										
Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	15	32	19	17	36	55	48	103	41	46
12	9	21	4	5	9	25	22	47	22	26
16	23	39	13	14	27	47	54	101	52	37
9	8	17	2	4	6	18	21	39	9	18
29	28	57	34	35	69	115	114	229	68	83
32	35	67	33	21	54	90	90	180	74	86
...	5	5	2	2	4	8	9	17	6	1
5	5	10	7	3	10	20	18	38	13	17
10	10	20	7	6	13	20	23	43	23	23
...	...	...	2	...	2	7	5	12	7	3
14	3	17	2	3	5	21	9	30	32	27
12	9	21	6	6	12	36	28	64	23	32
16	12	28	8	6	14	50	36	86	29	33
6	5	11	3	2	6	13	12	25	16	19
56	29	85	33	39	72	109	88	197	122	142
17	12	29	13	11	24	41	32	73	33	33
9	14	23	18	9	27	23	28	61	30	34
18	15	33	5	11	16	26	27	53	36	46
2	1	3	...	1	1	6	2	8	9	2
42	19	61	28	19	47	88	52	140	58	72
47	29	76	26	31	57	101	71	172	113	108
79	68	147	40	39	79	195	153	348	178	173
27	20	47	13	14	27	55	47	102	59	40
7	1	8	...	3	3	14	9	23	13	17

No	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B.—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	12	16	4	8	5	11
53	Bhiwandi	5	5	3	5	4	10
54	Kalyan	13	6	3	7	4	9
55	Bassein	4	4	3	1	3	3
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	16	23	9	12	11	19
57	Kurla	21	14	4	5	10	12
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibag	1	3	...	2	3	3
59	Mahad	1	1	...	1	...	5
60	Panwel	7	8	4	4	7	8
61	Uran	2	4	...	...	2	1
	Ratnagiri District						
62	Ratnagiri	10	6	2	...	5	7
63	Vengurla	9	10	6	6	7	5
64	Malwan	6	5	2	1	6	5
65	Chiplun	2	7	3	3	3	4
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	28	27	21	13	17	32
67	Gokak	12	8	5	5	2	9
68	Athni	3	3	2	4	3	5
69	Nipani	8	6	4	2	4	9
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	2	2	...	2	4	2
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dharwar	19	18	12	16	8	17
72	Hubli	26	29	16	15	15	34
73	Gadag-Betigeri	22	25	12	9	12	29
74	Ranebennur	13	6	...	6	5	14
75	Nawalgund	4	1	...	3	1	...

No. IV—*contd.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
25	44	45	37	25	22	36	16	47	45	295	203	52
10	18	10	16	17	10	14	10	30	23	140	145	53
12	31	16	24	27	10	22	16	43	42	239	236	54
12	7	16	6	10	10	14	7	25	17	114	94	55
29	53	36	49	28	22	42	15	96	99	450	489	56
25	32	28	16	22	12	15	15	69	42	358	324	57
8	8	8	7	8	3	1	1	14	10	57	47	58
7	12	9	9	2	1	10	4	18	26	80	94	59
7	8	14	10	10	5	12	9	28	23	132	121	60
3	5	4	4	4	2	6	2	9	12	44	38	61
19	23	14	8	27	14	20	10	59	51	209	155	62
16	31	33	30	21	20	38	21	69	74	258	257	63
21	21	20	33	23	24	38	28	96	82	291	268	64
14	15	6	12	12	6	14	7	32	30	115	115	65
58	66	55	50	60	40	68	29	122	142	660	629	66
6	27	9	17	10	8	18	6	25	37	161	182	67
9	17	4	10	12	9	11	9	40	43	147	162	68
6	12	13	10	8	5	19	6	45	38	169	161	69
2	5	1	1	3	2	4	3	10	15	41	36	70
36	56	39	35	63	21	52	28	109	123	484	438	71
58	111	56	52	89	46	94	47	182	180	750	698	72
40	70	48	51	54	34	51	37	136	156	748	737	73
12	25	14	11	16	2	21	7	48	38	243	196	74
2	3	6	4	5	4	10	...	17	17	72	58	75

No.	Districts and Towns.	Under one						
		Not exceeding one month.						Total.
		Male.			Female.			
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	B—TOWNS—*concld.*							
	Bijapur District.							
76	Bijapur	25	17	42	19	6	25	67
77	Bagalkot	10	5	15	5	8	13	28
78	Guledgud	12	8	20	4	4	8	28
79	Ilkal	4	8	12	1	5	6	18
	Kanara District.							
80	Karwar	7	1	8	3	1	4	12
81	Kumta	1	6	7	6	7	13	20
82	Gokarn	3	2	5	1	...	1	6
83	Honawar	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
84	Bhatkal	3	...	3	3	4	7	10
	Sholapur District.							
85	Sholapur	199	143	342	156	115	271	613
86	Barsi	31	37	68	30	26	56	124
87	Pandharpur	33	42	75	23	28	51	126
	Satara District.							
88	Satara	12	11	23	9	6	15	38
89	Wai	4	2	6	2	2	4	10
90	Karad	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
91	Ashta	4	2	6	5	2	7	13
92	Islampur	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
	Total for Towns ...	3,131	2,307	5,438	2,464	1,845	4,309	9,747
	Ratio per mille ...				Popula	tion be	ing not	available
	Total for the Province ...	15,259	12,018	27,277	12,171	9,605	21,776	49,053
	Ratio per mille ...						Not	to be

No. IV—*concld.*

year.

Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.			One and under five years.	
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34	43	77	15	25	40	91	93	184	73	69
27	29	56	28	21	49	70	63	133	93	95
31	19	50	15	19	34	66	46	112	66	64
42	37	79	25	11	36	79	54	133	103	94
1	4	5	3	1	4	12	9	21	6	13
8	4	12	2	...	2	17	17	34	16	19
2	3	5	1	1	2	8	5	13	9	8
2	3	5	1	5	6	4	8	12	7	3
6	7	13	6	5	11	15	19	34	19	23
412	303	715	297	274	571	1,051	848	1,899	1,022	1,097
106	72	178	53	50	103	227	178	405	199	182
126	103	229	61	49	110	262	203	465	128	116
34	32	66	23	21	44	80	68	143	66	67
8	9	17	6	4	10	20	17	37	24	16
9	1	10	11	5	16	22	6	28	16	22
9	3	12	3	7	10	18	17	35	27	25
4	6	10	4	4	8	11	12	23	6	17
5,459	4,610	10,069	5,714	5,263	10,977	16,611	14,182	30,793	12,253	12,480
ratios cannot be worked out.										
25,326	21,772	47,098	18,929	17,020	35,949	71,532	60,568	132,100	64,712	66,111
given.						183·59	164·20	174·16	61·90	61·82

No.	Districts and Towns.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under 15 years.		15 and under 20 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26
	B—TOWNS—*concld.*						
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijapur	18	21	5	11	8	39
77	Bagalkot	22	23	8	13	4	10
78	Guledgud	13	13	...	2	5	6
79	Ilkal	14	12	2	6	5	9
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	13	7	5	5	7	9
81	Kumta	3	5	4	1	...	2
82	Gokarn	3	2	1	1	3	2
83	Honawar	3	4	1	2	1	5
84	Bhatkal	7	6	4	4	1	1
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	150	163	59	76	43	122
86	Barsi	23	28	9	14	7	14
87	Pandharpur	28	23	12	16	8	20
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	15	13	7	4	9	9
89	Wai	4	4	1	1	5	3
90	Karad	3	6	2	3	1	1
91	Ashta	8	13	2	...	2	2
92	Islampur	5	7	1	2	2	6
	Total for Towns ...	2,074	2,105	972	1,157	1,304	2,012
	Ratio per mile ...			Population not being available			
	Total for the Province ...	12,566	13,199	5,357	5,629	4,927	6,819
	Ratio per millle ...	10·46	11·89	4·94	5·79	6·05	8·50

No. IV—*concld.*

20 and under 30 years.		30 and under 40 years.		40 and under 50 years.		50 and under 60 years.		60 years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
25	52	28	28	38	14	34	16	88	83	408	426	76
12	22	21	23	21	6	27	10	55	51	333	316	77
9	19	11	12	19	9	21	7	46	52	256	230	78
12	27	14	21	18	9	20	9	46	43	313	284	79
16	19	18	12	21	6	11	6	30	23	139	109	80
8	5	16	4	9	2	8	9	26	21	107	85	81
5	6	5	10	8	12	12	9	27	12	81	67	82
5	5	4	4	14	1	4	1	14	9	57	42	83
7	6	10	15	13	7	11	6	29	23	116	110	84
140	274	137	184	169	115	143	107	471	454	3,385	3,440	85
32	54	21	34	32	20	41	19	116	87	707	630	86
36	38	35	42	49	20	48	38	151	115	757	641	87
11	33	18	35	27	21	34	12	89	92	356	354	88
13	17	11	17	7	6	9	8	36	33	130	122	89
4	11	8	7	9	8	14	6	34	39	113	109	90
5	7	4	5	4	3	13	7	37	27	120	106	91
4	9	7	8	8	3	12	1	16	19	72	84	92
4,480	5,684	4,391	3,839	4,806	2,510	4,513	2,612	9,004	8,562	60,408	55,143	
ratios cannot be worked out.												
15,274	20,792	16,770	16,791	19,582	13,469	21,066	14,793	48,771	48,659	280,557	266,830	
9·07	12·93	11·70	14·11	21·45	17·17	40·82	31·03	145·96	143·23	30·15	30·79	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according*
PROVINCE *during*

1	2				
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	3,550	2,803	13,814	11,963
	Northern Registration District.				
2	East Khandesh	1,598	1,511	21,479	21,302
3	West Khandesh	414	378	13,022	12,946
4	Surat	1,034	1,059	10,451	10,081
5	Broach	1,117	1,134	4,387	4,095
6	Kaira	1,152	1,050	11,659	10,667
7	Panch Mahals	382	284	5,538	5,137
8	Ahmedabad	2,187	2,093	17,592	15,866
	Central Registration District.				
9	Ahmednagar	741	737	14,489	13,518
10	Poona	812	758	16,488	15,582
11	Nasik	796	720	16,534	15,596
12	Thana	401	413	10,031	9,371
13	Bombay Suburban	154	131	1,494	1,406
14	Kolaba	364	398	8,178	8,021
15	Ratnagiri	967	1,088	14,038	14,765
	Southern Registration District.				
16	Belgaum	1,196	1,186	12,616	12,575
17	Dharwar	2,038	1,942	12,709	12,010
18	Bijapur	1,460	1,324	10,671	10,070
19	Kanara	429	417	5,500	5,405
20	Sholapur	1,313	1,354	14,658	13,681
21	Satara	573	531	16,801	16,322
	Total for the Province ...	22,678	21,320	252,149	240,395

N.B.—This and all the other Statements refer to Indians only and not to Europeans and
Sikhs, Jews

to CLASSES *and* SEX *in the Districts of the* BOMBAY
the year 1938.

3

NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.

Jains.		Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
446	327	938	784	532	399	118	99
13	7	8	1	1	...	1	1
2	1	15	11	2	...	2	......
117	104	15	9	86	106	6	1
27	23	7	14	26	13	1	......
65	45	296	272	...	...	...	......
21	14	22	19	1	...	...	......
404	447	121	105	11	8	15	7
10	7	184	176	...	...	...	......
17	4	95	88	17	10	7	11
21	12	17	26	3	3	1	2
5	10	295	275	10	13	10	6
16	13	174	217	11	8	4	4
...	1	8	7	...	...	22	18
11	14	73	71	...	...	1	...
546	533	82	68	...	4	4	3
103	111	61	69	1	...	14	6
30	26	13	15	...	...	4	2
23	19	225	218	...	...	6	...
49	57	28	33	1	1	22	11
167	140	9	10	5	1	6	4
2,093	1,915	2,686	2,488	707	566	244	175

Anglo-Indians. **Hindus include Hindus of all castes. "Other Classes" include Buddhists, and others.**

1	2						
No.	Districts.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Jains.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Bombay City	24·47	42·91	27·32	42·08	49·66	[illegible]
	Northern Registration District.						
2	East Khandesh	24·41	24·52	39·77	40·55	2·51	[illegible]
3	West Khandesh	20·09	19·88	35·86	36·60	·73	[illegible]
4	Surat	35·00	35·88	33·93	42·92	25·93	[illegible]
5	Broach	26·61	29·43	34·15	35·14	17·55	[illegible]
6	Kaira	29·45	29·94	34·44	36·26	21·21	[illegible]
7	Panch Mahals	20·26	17·08	35·25	36·66	21·56	[illegible]
8	Ahmedabad	33·65	41·38	42·30	43·85	36·11	[illegible]
	Central Registration District.						
9	Ahmednagar	28·98	30·51	32·43	31·11	1·25	[illegible]
10	Poona	28·09	32·39	30·26	29·49	2·49	[illegible]
11	Nasik	26·86	27·08	33·11	34·17	4·78	[illegible]
12	Thana	19·00	24·83	25·73	25·24	2·98	[illegible]
13	Bombay Suburban	11·75	16·17	21·75	27·55	13·91	[illegible]
14	Kolaba	23·51	25·64	27·57	27·10	...	[illegible]
15	Ratnagiri	25·59	22·21	24·75	23·08	10·19	[illegible]
	Southern Registration District.						
16	Belgaum	25·09	26·27	26·66	26·64	18·23	[illegible]
17	Dharwar	24·91	25·37	26·85	26·51	17·69	[illegible]
18	Bijapur	27·19	25·56	27·75	26·88	17·48	[illegible]
19	Kanara	28·52	26·79	29·02	30·28	38·02	[illegible]
20	Sholapur	35·28	38·93	31·21	35·61	11·54	[illegible]
21	Satara	26·07	25·54	30·02	29·30	18·39	[illegible]
	Total for the Province ...	26·50	29·41	31·41	31·81	19·20	[illegible]

No. V—*concld.*

4

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Christians.		Parsis.		Other Classes.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
18·23	26·76	17·38	14·69	17·31	21·79
6·66	·96	4·95	·00	1·81	1·93
17·16	14·47	16·52	·00	·45	·00
12·36	7·80	17·58	18·75	139·53	27·78
4·47	10·31	27·37	11·40	24·45	·00
21·17	20·75	·00	·00	·00	·00
11·08	9·70	6·94	·00	·00	·00
36·07	38·97	14·23	12·88	76·53	52·63
10·80	10·43	...	...	...	...
12·22	10·85	9·85	5·76	11·80	20·04
5·71	9·77	4·92	7·58	1·23	2·22
18·30	17·86	7·01	8·16	32·36	21·51
11·04	14·96	5·73	4·22	11·20	17·70
12·35	12·09	...	...	23·18	17·70
21·42	19·12	...	...	1·00	...
21·90	17·80	...	56·34	81·63	375·00
13·69	17·45	8·70	...	76·92	40·27
21·92	22·46	...	...	1000·00	250·00
25·33	24·71	...	...	1·00	...
16·69	19·62	5·75	6·41	1100·00	1833·33
6·57	7·71	18·59	4·35	240·00	333·33
16·78	18·65	15·96	13·71	3·15	2·38

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from*

BOMBAY PROVINCE

Details regarding Births

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).					
	Northern Registration District.					
1	East Khándesh	1,014,233	26,594	25,435	52,029	51·30
2	West Khándesh	714,936	18,539	17,774	36,313	50·79
3	Surat	562,852	12,676	12,202	24,878	44·20
4	Broach	276,125	6,699	6,300	12,999	47·76
5	Káira	626,955	14,860	13,315	28,175	44·94
6	Panch Maháls	397,323	7,859	7,239	15,098	38·00
7	Ahmedabad*	644,195	14,115	12,796	26,911	41·77
	Central Registration District.					
8	Ahmednagar	915,322	22,547	21,907	44,454	48·56
9	Poona	904,827	18,863	17,854	36,717	40·58
10	Násik	868,103	20,864	19,629	40,493	46·64
11	Thána	760,210	13,562	13,010	26,572	34·95
12	Bombay Suburban	103,462	1,363	1,276	2,639	26·09
13	Kolába	595,760	12,186	11,258	23,444	39·35
14	Ratnágiri	1,215,590	20,112	19,547	39,659	32·63
	Southern Registration District.					
15	Belgáum	980,783	22,138	20,920	43,068	43·91
16	Dhárwár	902,002	19,587	19,012	38,599	42·79
17	Bijápur	782,853	17,761	16,956	34,717	44·35
18	Kánara	361,760	6,464	6,425	12,889	35·63
19	Sholápur	675,796	16,923	16,296	33,219	49·16
20	Sátára	1,105,106	25,871	24,665	50,536	45·73
	Total of Districts ...	14,408,193	319,583	303,826	623,409	43·27

different causes in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the*
during the year 1938.
also shown in column 4.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						INJURIES.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
946	121	...	20,124	2,013	9,773	11	7
1,044	7	...	11,614	938	3,981	13	2
228	52	...	6,601	301	6,054	13	7
5	12	...	4,744	173	1,913	3	1
......	7	...	6,297	767	7,825	9	8
......	4	...	6,493	224	1,503	9	4
......	41	...	13,863	310	3,460	6	6
385	80	...	6,937	2,403	5,540	7	5
139	131	...	9,199	2,257	6,054	11	5
117	125	...	11,739	1,636	6,574	9	2
382	122	...	5,757	1,283	5,911	25	12
10	30	...	380	282	607	7	2
......	275	...	5,254	1,416	3,966	8	2
1	744	...	8,175	906	5,897	4	3
11	18	160	7,469	3,131	4,107	37	51
......	2	81	9,044	1,024	3,682	40	61
115	12	...	7,885	1,816	3,244	29	41
1	24	27	3,591	1,187	1,025	15	7
314	16	...	7,274	1,669	2,290	18	7
12	263	71	12,301	3,036	4,182	15	14
3,710	2,086	342	164,741	26,772	87,588	289	247

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khandesh	164	27	9	218	7,730	40,934
2	West Khandesh	117	66	3	201	7,580	25,365
3	Surat	135	23	2	180	3,191	16,607
4	Broach	78	19	4	105	1,710	8,662
5	Kaira	219	31	25	292	5,775	20,963
6	Panch Mahals	83	39	4	139	1,927	10,290
7	Ahmedabad	180	52	15	259	3,474	21,407
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	218	45	13	288	12,272	27,905
9	Poona	296	53	3	368	6,872	25,030
10	Nasik	212	62	4	289	9,009	29,489
11	Thana	242	102	5	386	5,446	19,287
12	Bombay Suburban	30	9	...	48	654	2,011
13	Kolaba	165	32	4	211	5,282	16,401
14	Ratnagiri	250	254	5	516	13,121	29,360
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	432	59	4	583	10,986	26,465
16	Dharwar	193	35	1	330	10,482	24,645
17	Bijapur	224	34	9	337	7,640	21,049
18	Kanara	150	16	...	188	5,297	11,340
19	Sholapur	224	44	6	299	9,769	21,651
20	Satara	374	141	13	557	12,577	33,002
	Total of Districts ...	3,986	1,143	129	5,794	140,803	431,836

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
·93	·12	...	19·85	1·98	9·63	·21	7·63	40·35	33·02
1·46	·00	...	16·26	1·31	5·27	·28	10·60	35·48	31·11
·41	·09	...	11·72	0·54	10·75	·32	5·67	29·50	25·34
·02	·04	...	17·19	·62	6·93	·38	6·19	31·37	29·83
...	·01	...	10·04	1·22	12·49	·47	9·21	33·44	31·43
...	·01	...	16·34	·57	3·78	·35	4·85	25·90	25·30
...	·07	...	21·52	·48	5·37	·40	5·39	33·23	28·96
·42	·09	...	7·58	2·62	6·05	·31	13·41	30·48	28·80
·15	·14	...	10·17	2·50	6·69	·41	7·59	27·65	26·66
·14	·14	...	13·52	1·88	7·57	·33	10·38	33·96	30·07
·50	·17	...	7·56	1·69	7·78	·51	7·16	25·37	22·19
·10	·30	...	3·76	2·78	6·02	·47	6·45	19·88	17·17
...	·46	...	8·80	2·38	6·68	·35	8·86	27·53	23·79
·01	·61	...	6·71	·75	4·85	·42	10·79	24·15	20·07
·00	·02	·16	7·62	3·19	4·18	·59	11·20	26·96	27·32
...	·00	·09	10·03	1·13	4·08	·37	11·62	27·32	30·61
·14	·02	...	10·07	2·32	4·14	·43	9·76	26·89	30·69
·00	·06	·07	9·93	3·28	2·83	·52	14·64	31·34	30·65
·46	03	...	10·76	2·47	3·39	·44	14·45	32·01	32·02
·01	·24	·07	11·13	2·75	3·78	·50	11·38	29·86	26·24
·26	·14	·02	11·43	1·86	6·08	·40	9·77	29·97	27·69

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B—TOWNS.					
1	City of Bombay	1,161,383	18,684	17,755	36,439	31·38
	East Khándesh District.					
2	Jalgaon	34,375	818	800	1,618	47·06
3	Nasirabad	14,753	281	256	537	36·39
4	Yawal	12,751	271	246	517	40·54
5	Dharangaon	18,542	348	325	673	36·29
6	Erandol	12,382	310	268	578	46·68
7	Amalner	23,491	319	263	582	24·77
8	Párola	12,277	359	305	664	54·08
9	Chálisgaon	16,808	375	326	701	41·70
10	Chopda	18,434	239	233	472	25·60
11	Bhusáwal	27,989	434	341	775	27·69
	West Khandesh District.					
12	Dhulia	39,939	669	643	1,312	32·84
13	Nandurbár	16,919	450	437	887	52·42
	Surat District.					
14	Surat*	98,936	3,280	3,035	6,315	{ 63·83 { 41·76
15	Rander	12,344	242	225	467	37·83
16	Bulsar	19,481	363	334	697	35·78
	Broach District.					
17	Broach	34,276	1,168	1,124	2,292	66·87
18	Jambusar	11,734	289	266	555	47·30
19	Ankleshwar	12,035	240	288	528	43·87
	Kaira District.					
20	Kaira	8,316	171	146	317	38·12
21	Mehmedabad	7,116	156	166	322	45·25
22	Nadiad	34,584	980	853	1,833	53·00
23	Borsad	13,191	447	401	848	64·29
24	Anand	11,660	335	274	609	52·23
25	Umreth	14,779	443	380	823	55·69
26	Dakore	8,493	162	169	331	38·97
27	Kapadvani	16,556	413	362	775	46·81
	Panch Mahals District					
28	Godhra	35,110	544	470	1,014	28·88
29	Dohad	22,093	336	274	610	27·61

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
1	1,856	...	2,345	1,843	15,611	91	28
...	1	...	308	73	158	...	...
33	17	...	285	28	109	...	...
1	1	...	97	26	86	..	...
...	...	...	182	32	186	...	...
12	...	...	197	36	57	...	...
2	1	...	228	17	147	...	...
...	...	...	198	38	119	...	...
...	...	...	335	35	82	...	...
...	...	...	181	21	83	...	...
4	2	...	135	28	83	...	...
..	...	...	320	57	132	...	...
4	...	...	191	54	119	1	1
...	15	...	893	545	1,723	4	...
...	..	...	271	1	94	...	...
...	...	...	36	3	162	...	..
...	...	...	372	62	259	...	...
...	...	...	237	6	48	...	..
...	...	...	306	2	42	...	...
...	...	...	99	4	71	...	...
...	...	...	137	16	57	...	..
...	2	...	823	20	268	...	...
1	...	...	292	16	39	..	...
2	...	...	196	21	101	...	...
...	...	...	234	11	93	...	...
...	...	...	97	32	141	1	1
...	...	...	271	33	83	1	...
..	1	...	393	7	137	...	...
5	...	...	341	13	63	...	...

1	2	11 INJURIES—*contd.*				12	13
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	697	5	4	825	13,290	35,771
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	8	...	...	8	492	1,040
3	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	67	539
4	Yawal	2	...	...	2	94	307
5	Dharangaon	2	...	...	2	108	510
6	Erandol	2	...	...	2	155	459
7	Amalner	4	...	...	4	86	485
8	Parola	5	...	...	5	75	435
9	Chalisgaon	6	...	...	6	48	506
10	Chopda	4	...	...	4	54	343
11	Bhusawal	6	...	...	6	113	371
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	12	...	...	12	334	855
13	Nandurbar	8	1	...	11	196	575
	Surat District.						
*14	Surat	128	...	1	133	2,300	5,609
15	Rander	...	...	...	...	42	408
16	Bulsar	4	...	...	4	240	445
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	18	...	...	18	713	1,424
18	Jambusar	2	1	...	3	68	362
19	Ankleshwar	3	...	...	3	45	398
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira ...	5	...	...	5	76	255
21	Mehmedabad ...	3	...	...	3	48	261
22	Nadiad ...	14	...	...	14	280	1,407
23	Borsad ...	5	...	...	5	96	449
24	Anand ...	14	1	...	15	180	515
25	Umreth ...	7	1	...	8	196	542
26	Dakore ...	6	...	1	9	84	363
27	Kapadvanj ...	4	...	...	5	88	480
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra ...	1	...	...	1	103	642
29	Dohad ...	2	...	...	2	82	506

* The ratios entered in second line against Surat town are worked out on the revised census population of the town (151,202) as subsequently enumerated by the Municipality.

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
·00	1·60	...	2·02	1·59	13·44	·71	11·44	30·80	24·73
...	·03	...	8·96	2·13	4·59	·23	14·31	30·25	22·16
2·24	1·15	...	19·31	1·90	7·39	·00	4·54	36·53	27·19
·08	·08	...	7·61	2·04	6·74	·16	7·37	24·08	16·61
...	...	...	9·82	1·73	10·03	·10	5·82	27·50	22·69
·97	...	...	15·91	2·91	4·60	·16	12·52	37·07	26·38
·08	·04	...	9·70	·73	6·26	·17	3·66	20·64	17·21
...	...	...	16·13	3·09	9·69	·41	6·11	35·43	26·63
...	...	...	19·93	2·08	4·88	·35	2·86	20·10	23·71
...	...	...	9·81	1·14	4·50	·22	2·93	18·60	13·94
·14	·07	...	4·83	1·00	2·97	·21	4·04	13·26	12·98
...	...	...	8·00	1·43	3·31	·30	8·36	21·40	21·53
·24	...	...	11·28	3·19	7·04	·65	11·58	33·98	28·69
...	·15	...	9·03	5·51	17·41	1·34	23·25	56·69	40·24
...	·10	...	5·90	3·60	11·40	·88	15·21	37·09	
...	...	...	21·95	·08	7·62	·00	3·40	33·05	26·54
...	...	...	1·83	·16	8·32	·21	12·32	22·84	18·73
...	...	...	10·85	1·82	7·55	·52	20·80	41·54	37·36
...	...	...	20·20	·51	4·10	·25	5·79	30·85	27·08
...	...	...	25·42	·17	3·49	·25	3·74	33·07	30·09
...	...	...	11·90	·48	8·54	·60	9·14	30·66	29·91
...	...	...	19·25	2·25	8·01	·42	6·75	36·68	35·47
...	·06	...	23·80	·57	7·75	·40	8·10	40·68	38·48
·08	...	...	22·13	1·22	2·95	·38	7·28	34·04	40·02
·17	...	...	16·81	1·80	8·66	1·29	15·44	44·17	39·77
...	...	...	15·83	·74	6·30	·54	13·26	36·67	37·80
...	...	...	11·42	3·77	16·60	1·06	9·89	42·74	39·65
...	...	...	16·37	1·99	5·01	·30	5·32	28·99	30·51
...	·03	...	11·19	·20	3·90	·03	2·93	18·28	16·84
23	...	...	15·43	·59	2·85	·09	3·71	22·90	19·73

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Ahmedabad District.					
30	Ahmedabad	310,000	9,553	8,912	18,465	59·56 48·24
31	Dhandhuka	9,076	223	187	410	45·17
32	Viramgaon	18,965	326	305	631	33·27
33	Dholka	13,743	314	311	625	45·47
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	33	20	53	21·27
	Ahmednagar District.					
35	Ahmednagar	41,890	1,196	1,171	2,367	56·50
36	Sangamner	15,355	173	136	309	20·12
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	115	123	238	21·36
	Poona District.					
38	Poona City	162,901	3,985	3,622	7,607	46·69
39	Poona Suburban	16,676	167	121	288	17·27
40	Junnár	8,421	65	42	107	12·71
41	Báràmati	14,170	262	231	493	34·79
42	Lonávla	10,694	158	168	326	30·48
43	Poona Cantonment	28,257	318	316	634	22·43
44	Kirkee do.	9,976	167	138	305	30·57
	Nasik District.					
45	Násik	48,703	631	557	1,188	24·39
46	Trimbak	4,334	78	64	142	32·76
47	Igatpuri	9,627	171	125	296	30·74
48	Manmád	12,263	173	105	278	22·67
49	Yeola	16,751	226	168	394	23·52
50	Málegaon	32,462	691	608	1,299	40·02
51	Deoláli Cantonment	6,114	53	57	110	17·99
	Thana District.					
52	Thána	21,816	293	274	567	25·99
53	Bassein	12,689	156	143	299	23·56
54	Bhiwandi	15,619	156	156	312	19·98
55	Kalyán	26,291	307	329	636	24·19
	Bombay Suburban District.					
56	Bándra	45,320	790	727	1,517	33·47

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						INJURIES.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...	166	...	1,405	874	6,547	5	...
...	...	...	107	11	65	...	...
...	...	...	399	10	273	...	...
...	...	...	229	12	91	1	1
...	...	...	25	2	6	...	...
...	...	...	341	109	424	...	...
1	1	...	81	30	39	...	...
...	...	...	45	26	49	1	...
...	11	1	1,544	461	2,229	5	1
...	...	...	186	29	63	...	1
..	...	...	40	10	32	...	...
...	2	...	115	38	104	1	...
...	6	...	17	32	150	2	...
...	...	...	63	33	181	...	...
...	...	...	3	35	73	1	...
1	26	...	577	137	417	2	...
...	...	...	50	8	32	...	1
1	...	...	68	19	88	1	...
...	...	...	114	6	43	1	...
2	5	...	239	30	155	...	...
1	...	...	415	110	204	...	...
...	...	...	23	4	24	...	...
1	11	...	141	47	99	2	...
2	18	...	37	11	40	...	...
...	...	...	28	35	124	1	1
1	4	...	67	61	151	...	...
...	2	...	73	128	247	...	...

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Ahmedabad District.						
30	Ahmedabad	158	8	11	177	6,813	15,982
31	Dhandhuka	4	...	...	4	45	232
32	Viramgaon	...	...	...	...	79	761
33	Dholka	6	...	1	9	96	437
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	4	37
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	15	...	...	15	597	1,486
36	Sangamner	4	...	...	4	134	290
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	2	1	...	4	57	181
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	72	2	...	80	2,442	6,808
39	Poona Suburban	...	...	...	1	84	363
40	Junnar	2	...	...	2	85	169
41	Baramati	8	2	...	11	163	433
42	Lonavla	14	1	...	17	73	295
43	Poona Cantonment	6	...	...	6	253	536
44	Kirkee do.	3	...	1	5	89	265
	Nasik District.						
45	Nasik	36	...	2	40	837	2,085
46	Trimbak	2	...	...	3	57	150
47	Igatpuri	4	...	...	5	66	247
48	Manmad	4	...	...	5	42	210
49	Yeola	9	...	...	9	144	584
50	Malegaon	13	...	...	13	187	930
51	Deolali Cantonment	...	...	...	...	87	88
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	11	1	...	14	275	588
53	Bassein	5	...	...	5	95	208
54	Bhiwandi	2	...	2	6	92	285
55	Kalyan	5	...	...	5	186	475
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	23	...	...	23	466	989

* The ratios entered in the Second line against Ahmedabad town are worked out on the revised census population of the town (382,757) as subsequently enumerated by the Municipality.

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes	
								For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
...	·54	...	4·52	2·82	21·12	·57	21·98	51·56	45·67
...	·43	...	3·68	2·28	17·10	·46	17·80	41·75	
...	...	...	11·79	1·21	7·16	·44	4·96	25·56	29·77
...	...	...	21·04	·53	14·39	·00	4·17	40·13	49·53
...	...	...	16·67	·87	6·62	·65	6·99	31·80	32·86
...	...	...	10·03	·80	2·40	·00	1·61	14·84	15·17
...	...	...	8·14	2·61	10·12	·36	14·25	35·48	26·92
·07	·07	...	5·28	1·94	2·54	·28	8·71	18·88	15·73
...	...	...	4·04	2·33	4·40	·36	5·11	16·24	19·89
...	·07	·01	9·48	2·82	13·92	·49	14·99	41·79	39·51
...	...	...	11·16	1·73	3·77	·06	5·04	21·76	19·73
...	...	...	4·75	1·18	3·80	·24	10·10	20·07	19·36
...	·14	...	8·10	2·68	7·35	·78	11·50	30·55	28·43
...	·56	...	1·59	2·98	14·03	1·59	6·83	27·58	23·55
...	...	...	2·24	1·16	6·40	·21	8·95	18·96	15·23
...	...	...	·30	3·51	7·31	·50	8·92	20·54	28·91
·02	·53	...	11·84	2·82	8·57	·82	17·18	41·78	34·61
...	...	...	11·54	1·85	7·38	·69	13·15	34·61	25·66
·10	...	...	7·07	1·97	9·14	·52	6·85	25·65	16·85
...	...	...	9·30	·49	8·50	·41	3·42	17·12	13·03
·12	·30	...	14·27	1·78	9·25	·54	8·60	34·86	31·81
·03	...	...	12·78	3·39	6·28	·40	5·76	28·64	28·27
...	...	...	3·76	·65	3·93	...	6·05	14·39	11·02
·05	·50	...	6·46	2·16	4·55	·64	12·59	26·95	23·16
·16	1·42	...	2·92	·86	3·15	·39	7·49	16·39	12·17
...	...	...	1·79	2·25	7·94	·38	5·89	18·25	18·82
·04	·15	...	2·54	2·33	5·75	·19	7·07	18·07	16·29
...	·04	...	1·61	2·82	5·45	·51	10·28	20·71	14·86

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Bombay Suburban District—contd.					
57	Kurla	30,311	371	413	784	25·86
	Kolaba District.					
58	Alibág	6,653	163	131	294	44·19
59	Mahád	8,123	129	136	265	16·74
60	Panwel	8,423	143	125	268	31·81
61	Uran	9,762	50	48	98	10·04
	Ratnagiri District.					
62	Ratnágiri	23,906	220	200	420	17·57
63	Vengurla	20,158	367	313	680	33·74
64	Málwan	29,817	344	324	668	22·41
65	Chiplun	13,056	174	174	348	26·66
	Belgaum District.					
66	Belgaum	41,204	*787	646	1,433	34·78
67	Gokak	11,866	255	221	476	40·11
68	Athni	13,561	249	208	457	33·70
69	Nipani	17,857	281	287	568	31·81
70	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	39	52	91	11·07
	Dharwar District.					
71	Dharwar	41,671	707	645	1,352	32·44
72	Hubli	89,982	1,421	1,202	2,623	29·16
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	45,852	1,059	941	2,000	43·62
74	Ranebennur	16,967	412	375	787	46·37
75	Nawalgund	6,203	106	129	235	37·89
	Bijapur District.					
76	Bijapur	39,747	753	779	1,532	38·54
77	Bagalkot	15,597	414	394	806	51·68
78	Guledgud	16,756	337	282	619	36·94
79	Ilkal	14,267	213	165	378	26·49

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						Injuries.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...	2	...	28	106	169	1	...
1	2	...	22	3	21	...	1
...	3	...	54	9	28	1	...
...	15	...	156	7	46	1	...
...	1	...	8	11	33	...	...
...	22	...	134	2	47	...	...
...	4	15	75	18	100	1	...
...	2	...	126	9	64	1	...
...	17	...	77	5	42	...	...
...	2	32	274	77	242	2	...
1	...	...	97	60	87	...	4
1	...	1	117	26	67	...	2
...	...	...	118	23	79	...	...
...	...	1	27	3	12	...	...
...	...	3	170	44	154	...	2
2	...	...	300	57	295	5	1
...	...	...	394	59	232	3	4
...	...	...	103	50	101	1	3
...	...	...	26	7	17	1	1
1	...	...	158	37	112	1	2
...	18	...	252	16	72	...	2
...	...	...	66	3	71	1	2
...	...	...	149	...	70	...	...

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Bombay Suburban District—contd.						
57	Kurla	7	...	...	8	369	682
	Kolaba District						
58	Alibag	3	...	...	4	49	104
59	Mahad	1	...	...	2	78	174
60	Panwel	2	...	...	3	26	253
61	Uran	3	...	...	3	26	82
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnagiri	2	1	...	3	156	364
63	Vengurla	...	...	...	1	302	515
64	Malwan	13	...	...	14	344	559
65	Chiplun	1	...	...	1	88	230
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	27	...	4	33	629	1,259
67	Gokak	9	...	1	14	84	343
68	Athni	10	...	...	12	85	309
69	Nipani	3	...	1	4	106	330
70	Belgaum Cantonment	1	...	...	1	33	77
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dharwar	13	...	...	15	536	922
72	Hubli	29	4	...	39	750	1,443
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	19	1	...	27	773	1,485
74	Ranebennur	2	...	...	6	179	439
75	Nawalgund	...	...	...	2	78	130
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijapur	14	...	...	17	509	834
77	Bagalkot	6	...	...	8	283	649
78	Guledgud	7	...	1	11	335	486
79	Ilkal	...	1	...	1	377	597

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
...	·07	...	·93	2·50	5·57	·26	12·17	22·50	19·23
·15	·30	...	3·32	·45	3·45	·60	7·36	15·63	14·94
...	·37	...	6·65	1·11	3·44	·25	9·60	21·42	14·37
...	1·78	...	18·52	·83	5·49	·36	3·09	30·07	20·89
...	·10	...	·82	1·12	3·38	·30	2·68	8·40	8·13
...	·92	...	5·60	·08	1·97	·13	6·52	15·22	12·41
...	·20	·75	3·73	·90	4·93	·05	14·99	25·55	26·01
...	·06	...	4·22	·30	2·15	·48	11·54	18·75	16·97
...	1·30	...	5·90	·38	3·22	·08	6·74	17·62	18·61
...	·05	·78	6·65	1·87	5·88	·80	15·27	31·28	25·99
·08	...	...	8·17	5·06	7·33	1·18	7·08	28·91	24·61
·08	...	·08	8·63	1·92	4·94	·88	6·27	22·79	21·38
...	...	...	6·61	1·29	4·42	·22	5·94	18·48	14·90
...	...	·12	3·28	·36	1·46	·12	4·01	9·37	8·39
...	...	·07	4·08	1·05	3·69	·36	12·84	22·12	22·29
·02	...	...	3·33	·62	3·28	·43	8·45	16·15	14·91
...	...	...	8·59	1·28	5·06	·59	16·86	32·39	34·24
...	...	...	6·07	2·94	5·95	·35	10·53	25·82	27·94
...	...	...	4·19	1·14	2·74	·32	12·57	20·97	27·90
·02	...	...	3·97	·92	2·82	4·43	12·83	20·98	22·31
...	1·15	...	16·16	1·03	4·62	·51	18·14	41·61	37·71
...	...	...	3·93	·17	4·24	·66	19·99	29·00	29·12
...	...	...	10·44	...	4·91	·07	26·42	41·84	38·90

1	2	3	4			
			Births.			
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth rate.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*					
	Kanara District.					
80	Karwar	16,122	208	170	378	23·45
81	Kumta	14,554	198	194	392	26·93
82	Gokarn	8,506	106	108	214	25·16
83	Honawar	7,955	87	93	180	22·63
84	Bhatkal	8,938	161	133	294	32·89
	Sholapur District.					
85	Sholapur	144,654	3,941	3,781	7,722	53·38
86	Barsi	27,610	725	720	1,445	52·34
87	Pandharpur	29,460	690	655	1,345	45·66
	Satara District.					
88	Satara	26,379	352	337	689	26·12
89	Wai	11,760	247	221	468	39·80
90	Karad	14,479	149	131	280	19·33
91	Ashta	11,251	152	149	301	26·75
92	Islampur	10,737	123	84	207	19·28
	Total for the towns ...	3,558,857	70,039	65,047	135,086	37·96
	Total for the Province ...	17,967,050	389,622	368,873	758,495	42·22

No. VI—*contd.*

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						INJURIES.	
						Suicide.	
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Male.	Female.
...		9	39	31	41	...	...
...	...	...	43	56	28	...	...
...	...	...	41	24	26	...	...
...	1	...	32	16	10	...	...
...	9	...	45	33	50	...	...
8	7	1	1,168	884	2,488	8	5
12	...	...	480	70	99	4	...
2	1	1	67	229	513	1	4
...	3	...	169	40	105	2	...
...	...	...	37	20	65	...	...
...	1	...	33	8	46	...	...
...	...	...	70	26	21	...	...
...	10	...	35	13	32	...	...
103	2,269	64	21,622	7,470	38,030	155	68
3,813	4,355	406	186,363	34,242	125,618	444	315

1	2	11				12	13
		INJURIES—*contd.*					
No.	Districts and Towns.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	4	...	...	4	123	248
81	Kumta	3	...	...	3	62	192
82	Gokarn	1	...	...	1	56	148
83	Honawar	3	...	...	3	37	99
84	Bhatkal	2	1	...	3	86	226
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	46	4	1	64	2,205	6,825
86	Barsi	20	2	1	27	649	1,337
87	Pandharpur	13	...	...	18	567	1,398
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	28	3	...	33	360	710
89	Wai	2	...	...	2	128	252
90	Karad	4	3	...	7	127	222
91	Ashta	9	1	...	10	99	226
92	Islampur	2	...	...	2	64	156
	Total for the towns ...	1,689	40	32	1,984	44,009	115,551
	Total for the Province ...	5,675	1,183	161	7,778	1,84,812	5,47,387

No. VI—*contd.*

14

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes. For the year.	From all causes. Mean of previous five years.
......	·06	·56	2·42	1·92	2·54	·25	7·63	15·38	11·41
......	...	...	2·95	3·84	1·92	·21	4·26	13·19	13·89
......	...	...	4·82	2·82	3·06	·12	6·58	17·40	22·92
......	·13	...	4·02	2·01	1·26	·38	4·65	12·44	9·93
......	1·01	...	5·03	3·69	5·59	·34	9·62	25·28	18·68
·06	·05	·01	8·07	6·11	17·20	·44	15·24	47·18	35·42
·43	...	...	17·39	2·54	3·59	·98	23·51	48·42	44·55
·07	·03	·03	2·27	7·77	17·41	·61	19·25	47·45	51·02
......	·11	...	6·41	1·52	3·98	1·25	13·66	26·91	26·53
......	...	...	3·15	1·70	5·53	·17	10·88	21·43	19·98
......	·07	...	2·28	·56	3·18	·48	8·77	15·33	15·54
......	...	...	6·22	2·31	1·87	·89	8·80	20·09	19·46
......	·93	...	3·26	1·21	2·98	·19	5·96	14·53	17·32
·03	·64	·02	6·07	2·10	10·69	·55	12·37	32·47	28·01
·21	·24	·02	10·37	1·91	6·99	·44	10·29	30·47	27·76

ANNUAL FORM No. VI (*a*)—DEATHS *registered from certain* *during the*

1	2	3 Enteric Fever.		4 Measles.		5 Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
No.	Districts and Towns	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).						
	Northern Registration District.						
1	East Khándesh	492	·49	789	·78	...	...
2	West Khándesh	736	1·03	1,084	1·52	...	...
3	Surat	58	·10	1	·00	...	...
4	Broach	13	·05	3	·01	...	...
5	Kaira	...	...	45	·07	...	...
6	Panch Maháls	...	...	4	·01	...	...
7	Ahmedabad	4	·01	99	·15	...	...
	Central Registration District.						
8	Ahmednagar	468	·51	620	·68	5	·01
9	Poona	135	·15	115	·13	...	...
10	Násik	517	·60	496	·57	...	...
11	Thána	641	·84	87	·11	...	...
12	Bombay Suburban	60	·59	11	·11	...	...
13	Kolaba	949	1·59	99	·15	...	...
14	Ratnágiri	126	·10	221	·18	...	...
	Southern Registration District.						
15	Belgaum	342	·35	729	·74	...	...
16	Dhárwár	624	·69	647	·72	...	...
17	Bijápur	238	·30	337	·43	...	...
18	Kánara	448	1·24	5	·01	...	...
19	Sholápur	96	·14	343	·51	...	...
20	Sátára	74	·07	470	·43	...	...
	Total of Districts ...	6,021	·42	6,205	·43	5	·00

Note.—The returns under the following columns and diseases are blank:—
(9) Relapsing Fever, (10) Typhus, (11) Black Water Fever, (19) Beri Beri, (22) Acute Poliomyelities, (23) Mumps, (24) T. B. of joints, (25) Other tubercular diseases.

diseases in the DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE
year 1938.

6		7		8		12		13		14	
Malaria.		Influenza.		Kala Azar.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
3,325	3·28	2	·00	...	...	15,516	15·30	97	·09	1,916	1·98
2,585	3·62	...	...	...	...	7,209	10·09	159	·22	779	1·09
51	·09	...	...	...	...	6,491	11·53	100	·18	201	1·36
5	·02	...	...	...	...	4,723	17·11	15	·05	158	·57
2	·00	1	·00	...	...	6,249	9·97	445	·71	322	·51
23	·06	...	...	...	..	6,466	16·27	19	·05	205	·52
137	·21	...	...	...	...	13,623	21·15	124	·19	186	·29
1,895	2·01	12	·01	...	...	3,937	4·30	50	·05	2,353	2·57
3,486	3·85	7	·01	...	...	5,456	6·03	24	·03	2,233	2·47
7,251	8·35	9	·01	...	...	3,466	3·99	39	·04	1,597	1·84
2,070	2·72	10	·01	...	...	2,949	3·88	258	·34	1,025	1·35
130	1·29	1	·01	...	...	178	1·76	56	·55	226	2·23
754	1·27	1	·00	...	...	3,451	5·79	281	·47	1,135	1·91
67	·05	6	·01	...	...	7,755	6·37	288	·24	618	·51
1,715	1·75	1	·00	...	...	4,682	4·77	130	·13	3,001	3·06
1,455	1·61	6	·01	...	...	6,312	7·00	113	·13	911	1·01
749	·96	1	·00	...	...	6,560	8·38	77	·10	1,739	2·22
	2·49	4	·01	...	...	2,[illegible]15	6·18	412	1·14	775	2·14
422	·62	1	·00	...	...	6,412	9·48	3	·00	1,666	2·47
314	·28	1	·00	...	...	11,442	10·35	21	·02	3,015	2·73
27,335	1·90	63	·00	...	...	125,112	8·69	2,711	·19	24,061	1·67

1	2	15		16		17		18	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Whooping cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	A.—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS)—*contd.*								
	Northern Registration District.								
1	East Khandesh	182	·18	866	·85	13	·01	8,712	8·59
2	West Khandesh	76	·11	416	·58	11	·02	3,478	4·86
3	Surat	1,873	3·33	503	·90	...	...	3,678	6·52
4	Broach	370	1·34	250	·91	...	...	1,293	4·68
5	Kaira	562	·90	1,494	2·38	54	·09	5,715	9·12
6	Panch Mahâls	171	·43	279	·70	...	...	1,053	2·65
7	Ahmedabad	479	·74	897	1·39	51	·08	2,033	3·16
	Central Registration District.								
8	Ahmednagar	198	·20	705	·77	...	...	4,637	5·07
9	Poona	174	·19	1,023	1·13	...	...	4,857	5·37
10	Nasik	889	1·02	889	1·02	...	...	4,796	5·53
11	Thana	1,275	1·68	1,315	1·73	...	...	3,321	4·37
12	Bombay Suburban	198	1·96	160	1·60	...	...	249	2·46
13	Kolaba	376	·63	2,014	3·40	...	...	1,276	2·65
14	Ratnágiri	94	·08	2,736	2·25	...	...	3,067	2·52
	Southern Registration District.								
15	Belgaum	152	·15	793	·81	...	...	3,162	3·22
16	Dhârwár	88	·10	685	·76	...	...	2,909	3·93
17	Bijápur	14	·02	661	·84	...	...	2,569	3·28
18	Kánara	40	·11	211	·58	...	...	774	2·11
19	Sholapur	127	·19	450	·67	...	...	1,713	2·53
20	Satara	119	·11	1,433	1·30	...	...	2,630	2·38
	Total of Districts ...	7,457	·52	17,780	1·23	129	·00	62,222	4·39

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20 Diphtheria.		21 Chicken-pox.		26 Leprosy.		27 Cancer.		28	29 Deaths under 1 year.			30	31
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
...	...	6	·00	100	·1	...	...	66	5,312	4,732	10,044	193·04	1
...	...	3	·00	38	·05	...	...	15	3,036	2,716	5,752	158·40	2
...	...	...	...	36	·6	37	·07	50	2,064	1,771	3,835	154·15	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1,290	1,144	2,434	187·26	4
...	...	2	·00	1	·00	...	...	51	2,422	2,271	4,693	166·57	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	998	934	1,932	127·96	6
...	...	1	·00	1	·00	...	...	105	2,418	2,271	4,689	174·24	7
58	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	4,401	3,457	7,858	176·77	8
37	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	3,414	2,770	6,184	168·43	9
7	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	4,183	3,461	7,644	188·77	10
11	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	1,875	1,672	3,547	133·49	11
3	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	217	192	409	154·98	12
9	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	1,903	1,544	3,447	146·03	13
8	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	2,344	1,989	4,333	109·25	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	3,417	2,724	6,141	142·59	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	3,126	2,520	5,646	146·27	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	2,755	2,250	5,005	144·17	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	1,426	1,264	2,690	208·71	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	3,558	2,792	6,350	191·16	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	4,762	3,912	8,674	171·64	20
133	·01	12	·00	176	·01	37	·00	3,255	54,921	46,386	101,307	162.50	

1	2	3		4		5	
		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.						
1	City of Bombay	500	·43	268	·23	138	·12
	East Khandesh District.						
2	Jalgaon	35	1·02	8	·23	...	...
3	Nasirabad	3	·20	40	2·71	...	...
4	Yawal	...	...	2	·16	...	...
5	Dharangaon	...	...	35	1·89	...	...
6	Erandol	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Amálner	4	·17	48	2·04	...	...
8	Parola	1	·08	31	2·53	...	...
9	Chálisgaon	8	·48	60	3·57	...	...
10	Chopda	...	...	18	·97	...	...
11	Bhusáwal	3	·11	6	·21	...	...
	West Khandesh District.						
12	Dhulia	17	·42	89	2·23	...	...
13	Nandurbar	27	1·60	50	2·95	...	...
	Surat District.						
*14	Surat	70	·71 ·46	237	2·40 1·57	1	·01 ·01
15	Rander	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bulsar	12	·61	11	·56	...	...
	Broach District.						
17	Broach	6	·17	13	·38	...	...
18	Jambusar	...	...	9	·77	...	...
19	Ankleshwar	...	...	4	·33	...	...
	Kaira District.						
20	Kaira	1	·12	9	1·08	...	...
21	Mehmedabad	...	...	7	·98	...	...
22	Nadiád	...	...	92	2·66	...	...
23	Borsad	...	...	8	·60	...	...
24	Anand	7	·60	2	·17	1	·09
25	Umreth	...	...	4	·27	...	...
26	Dákore	...	...	1	·12	...	...
27	Kapadvanj	1	·06	13	·79	...	...

* The ratios entered in second line against Surat town are worked out on the revised census population of the town (151,232) as subsequently enumerated by the Municipality.

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6 Malaria.		7 Influenza.		8 Kala Azar.		12 Other Fevers.		13 Dysentery.		14 Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
99	·09	79	·07	...	...	1,261	1·09	635	·55	1,208	1·04
36	1·05	1	·03	...	...	228	6·63	1	·02	72	2·10
16	1·09	...	...	...	...	226	15·31	...	...	28	1·90
...	...	...	...	...	...	95	7·45	...	...	26	2·04
8	·43	...	...	...	...	139	7·50	...	...	32	1·73
6	·48	...	...	...	...	191	15·43	35	2·83	1	·08
3	·13	1	·04	...	...	172	7·32	3	·13	14	·60
35	2·85	...	...	...	...	131	10·67	...	...	38	3·09
2	·12	1	·06	...	...	264	15·70	2	·12	33	1·96
13	·70	...	...	...	...	150	8·14	4	·22	17	·92
1	·04	...	...	...	...	125	4·47	11	·39	17	·61
40	1·00	1	·02	...	...	173	4·33	4	·10	53	1·33
20	1·18	...	...	...	...	94	5·55	8	·47	46	2·72
206	2·08	2	·02	...	...	377	3·81	171	1·73	374	3·78
	1·36		·01		...		2·49		1·13		2·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	271	21·95	1	·08	...	...
1	·05	...	...	...	...	12	·61	3	·16	...	...
3	·09	...	...	...	...	350	10·21	13	·38	49	1·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	228	19·43	...	...	6	·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	302	25·09	2	·17	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	10·70	...	...	4	·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	130	18·27	3	·42	13	1·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	731	21·14	14	·40	6	·17
...	...	...	...	...	...	284	21·53	15	1·14	1	·08
8	·69	...	...	...	...	178	15·26	14	1·20	7	·60
...	...	1	·07	...	...	229	15·49	4	·27	7	·47
18	2·12	...	...	...	...	78	9·18	4	·47	28	3·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	257	15·52	4	·24	29	1·75

1	2	15		16		17		18	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Whooping Cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS.								
1	City of Bombay ...	11,208	9·65	2,064	1·77	...	...	2,339	2·01
	East Khandesh District.								
2	Jalgaon	32	·93	45	1·30	...	...	81	2·36
3	Nasirabad	...	...	3	·20	...	...	106	7·19
4	Yawal	17	1·33	12	·94	...	...	57	4·47
5	Dharangaon	...	...	44	2·37	...	...	142	1·66
6	Erandol	...	...	2	·16	...	...	55	4·44
7	Amálner	13	·55	14	·60	...	...	120	5·11
8	Parola	2	·16	12	·98	...	...	105	8·55
9	Chálisgaon	5	·30	42	2·50	...	...	35	2·08
10	Chopda	5	·27	3	·16	...	...	75	4·07
11	Bhusáwal	30	1·07	31	1·11	2	·07	20	·72
	West Khandesh District.								
12	Dhulia	22	·55	51	1·28	1	·03	58	1·45
13	Nandurbar	15	·09	37	2·19	...	...	67	3·96
	Surat District.								
*14	Surat	899	9·03 5·95	384	3·88 2·54	...	...	440	4·45 2·91
15	Ránder	17	1·38	51	4·13	...	...	26	2·11
16	Bulsar	121	6·21	23	1·18	...	...	18	·93
	Broach District.								
17	Broach	64	1·86	48	1·40	...	...	147	4·29
18	Jambusar	11	·94	6	·51	...	...	31	2·65
19	Ankleshwar	13	1·08	2	·17	...	...	27	2·24
	Kaira District.								
20	Kaira	2	·24	18	2·16	...	...	51	6·14
21	Mehmedabad ...	2	·28	17	2·39	...	...	38	5·34
22	Nadiád	140	4·05	82	2·37	...	...	46	1·33
23	Borsad	6	·45	11	·83	...	...	22	1·67
24	Anand	56	4·80	30	2·57	2	·17	13	1·12
25	Umreth	8	·54	36	2·44	1	·07	48	3·25
26	Dakore	31	3·65	26	3·06	12	1·41	72	8·48
27	Kapadvanj	8	·48	16	·97	1	·06	58	3·50

* The ratios entered in second line against Surat town are worked out on the revised census population of the town (151,202) as subsequently enumerated by the Municipality.

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20 Diphtheria.		21 Chicken pox.		26 Leprosy.		27 Cancer.		28	29 Deaths under 1 year.			30	31
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths from child birth.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	5,194	4,519	9,763	267·93	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	176	142	318	196·53	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	63	126	234·63	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	28	47	90·90	4
...	...	...	...	1	·06	...	...	...	58	51	109	161·96	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	70	65	135	236·55	6
...	...	...	...	1	·04	...	...	...	37	44	81	139·17	7
...	...	...	...	1	·08	...	...	...	64	47	111	167·16	8
...	...	...	...	1	·06	...	...	...	71	54	125	178·31	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	16	55	116·52	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·04	6	40	30	70	90·32	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·02	3	86	79	165	125·76	12
...	...	...	...	1	·05	1	·05	...	74	72	146	164·59	13
4	·04 ·03	...	...	...	...	33	·33 ·22	44	923	772	1,695	268·41	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	42	89	190·58	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	50	100	143·47	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	192	148	340	148·34	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	44	92	162·83	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	72	49	121	229·17	19
...	...	1	·12	...	...	...	...	1	39	32	71	223·97	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	36	79	245·34	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·09	10	273	250	523	285·32	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	76	71	147	173·35	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	·43	3	44	46	90	147·78	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	118	81	199	241·89	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·24	5	55	53	108	326·28	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	60	64	124	160·00	27

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Panch Mahals District.						
28	Godhra	...	...	5	·14	...	...
29	Dohad	9	·41	38	1·72	1	·04
	Ahmedabad District.						
*30	Ahmedabad	57	·18 ·15	192	·61 ·50	49	·16 ·13
31	Dhandhuka	...	...	6	·66	...	...
32	Viramgam	1	·05	...	...	...	...
33	Dholka	...	...	2	·15	...	...
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar District.						
35	Ahmednagar	24	·57	169	4·03	1	·02
36	Sangamner	10	·65	16	1·04	...	...
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment	...	...	2	·18	...	...
	Poona District.						
38	Poona City	117	·72	133	·82	1	·01
39	Poona Suburban	...	...	1	·06	...	...
40	Junnar	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Baramati	7	·49	7	·49	...	...
42	Lonávla	1	·09	...	...	...	...
43	Poona Cantonment	13	·46	1	·04	...	...
44	Kirkee do.	2	·20	...	...	...	...
	Nasik District.						
45	Násik	62	1·27	41	·84	1	·02
46	Trimbak	2	·46	10	2·31	...	...
47	Igatpuri	4	·42	8	·83	...	...
48	Manmad	3	·25	...	...	...	...
49	Yeola	3	·18	21	1·25	...	...
50	Málegaon	33	1·02	135	4·15	...	...
51	Deolali Cantonment	1	·16	...	...	...	...
	Thana District.						
52	Thana	24	1·10	2	·09	...	...
53	Bassein	17	1·34	...	...	...	...

*The ratios entered in second line against Ahmedabad town are worked out on the revised census population of the town (3,82,757) as subsequently enumerated by the Municipality.

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6		7		8		12		13		14	
Malaria.		Influenza.		Kala Azar.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
...	...	...	...	...	...	388	11·05	7	·20	...	...
1	·04	...	...	...	...	292	13·22	5	·23	8	·36
540	1·74 1·41	...	...	2	·01 ·01	565	1·82 1·48	306	·99 ·80	568	1·83 1·48
...	...	...	...	...	...	101	11·13	3	·33	8	·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	398	2·99	6	·32	4	·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	227	16·52	4	·29	8	0·58
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10·03	...	...	2	·80
28	·67	1	·02	...	...	118	2·82	8	·19	101	2·41
13	·86	...	...	...	...	42	2·73	...	...	30	1·94
4	·36	...	...	...	...	39	3·50	18	1·62	8	·72
679	4·16	1	01	...	...	613	3·76	32	·19	429	2·63
33	1·98	1	·06	...	...	151	9·06	5	·20	24	1·44
1	·12	...	...	...	...	39	4·63	...	...	10	1·18
5	·35	2	·14	...	...	94	6·63	1	·07	37	2·61
5	·47	...	...	...	...	11	1·03	1	·09	31	2·89
3	·11	1	·04	...	...	45	1·59	18	·63	15	·53
1	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1·70	18	1·81
172	3·53	...	...	...	...	301	6·18	14	·29	123	2·53
4	·92	...	...	...	...	34	7·85	1	·23	7	1·62
20	2·08	...	...	...	...	36	3·74	...	...	19	1·97
1	·08	...	...	...	...	110	8·97	1	·08	5	·41
5	·30	...	...	...	...	210	12·54	...	...	30	1·78
110	3·39	...	...	...	...	137	4·23	37	1·14	73	2·25
1	·16	...	...	...	...	21	3·44	1	·16	3	·49
6	·27	...	...	...	...	109	5·00	28	1·28	19	·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1·58	5	·39	6	·47

1	2	15		16		17		18	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Whooping Cough.		Other Respiratory diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*								
	Panch Mahals District.								
28	Godhra ...	7	·20	15	·43	...	...	115	3·27
29	Dohad ...	27	1·22	26	1·18	...	...	10	·45
	Ahmedabad District.								
*30	Ahmedabad ...	1,130	3·65 2·25	1,523	4·91 3·98	33	·11 ·09	3,861	12·45 10·09
31	Dhandhuka ...	4	·44	7	·77	1	·11	53	5·84
32	Viramgam ...	59	3·11	35	1·84	...	...	179	9·44
33	Dholka ...	9	·65	24	1·75	1	·07	57	4·15
34	Ahmedabad Cantonment...	3	1·20	3	1·20	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar District.								
35	Ahmednagar ...	227	5·42	97	2·31	...	...	100	2·39
36	Sangamner ...	2	·12	21	1·36	...	...	16	1·04
37	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	14	1·25	6	·54	...	...	29	2·60
	Poona District.								
38	Poona City ...	1,252	7·68	536	3·29	...	...	481	2·95
39	Poona Suburban ...	24	1·44	9	·54	...	...	30	1·79
40	Junnar ...	4	·47	20	2·38	...	...	8	·95
41	Baramati ...	38	2·68	41	2·90	...	...	25	1·77
42	Lonávla ...	36	3·37	23	2·15	...	...	91	8·51
43	Poona Cantonment ...	76	2·69	45	1·59	...	...	60	2·12
44	Kirkee do. ...	42	4·21	15	1·50	...	...	16	1·60
	Nasik District.								
45	Násik ...	146	3·00	139	2·86	...	...	132	2·71
46	Trimbak ...	3	·69	6	1·38	...	...	23	5·31
47	Igatpuri ...	23	2·39	20	2·08	...	...	45	4·67
48	Manmad ...	8	·65	8	·65	...	...	27	2·20
49	Yeola ...	29	1·73	41	2·45	...	...	85	5·07
50	Málegaon ...	48	1·48	79	2·43	...	...	77	2·37
51	Deolali Cantonment ...	3	·49	10	1·64	...	...	11	1·80
	Thana District.								
52	Thána ...	39	1·79	48	2·20	...	...	12	·56
53	Bassein ...	10	·79	21	1·66	...	...	9	·71

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

20 Diphtheria.		21 Chicken pox.		26 Leprosy.		27 Cancer.		28 Deaths from child birth.	29 Deaths under 1 year.			30 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	31 No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	86	187	184·42	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	83	45	128	209·83	29
14	·05 ·04	...	...	2	·01 ·01	36	·12 ·09	151	2,754	2,472	5,226	283·02	30
...	...	...	...	1	·11	...	...	1	40	33	73	178·00	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	112	101	213	337·56	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	52	105	168·00	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	10	188·68	34
1	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	228	186	414	174·90	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	23	48	155·34	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	13	37	155·46	37
4	·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,112	934	2,046	268·96	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	45	103	357·64	39
1	·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	15	140·19	40
1	·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	62	44	106	215·01	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	29	57	174·85	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	25	72	113·56	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	25	73	239·34	44
2	·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	267	176	443	372·89	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	16	36	253·52	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	20	45	152·03	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	13	42	151·08	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	87	56	143	388·35	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131	112	243	187·07	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	109·09	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	55	48	103	181·66	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	21	39	130·77	53

1	2	3		4		5	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
		Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Thana District—contd.						
54	Bhiwandi	14	·90	3	·19	...	...
55	Kalyán	28	1·07	14	·53	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District.						
56	Bandra	25	·55	17	·38	1	·02
57	Kurla	4	·14	1	·03	...	...
	Kolaba District.						
58	Alibág	9	1·36	4	·60	...	...
59	Mahád	23	2·83	5	·62	...	...
60	Panvel	3	·36	6	·71	...	...
61	Uran	6	·62	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri District.						
62	Ratnágiri	2	·08	9	·38	...	...
63	Vengurla	16	·80	1	·05	...	...
64	Málwan	1	·03	...	...	...	...
65	Chiplun	6	·46	3	·23	...	...
	Belgaum District.						
66	Belgaum	28	·68	54	1·21	2	·05
67	Gokák	9	·76	6	·51	...	...
68	Athni	...	...	4	·29	...	...
69	Nipáni	2	·11	13	·73	...	...
70	Belgaum Cantonment	2	·24	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar District.						
71	Dhárwár	42	1·01	22	·53	...	...
72	Hubli	24	·27	29	·32	1	·01
73	Gadag-Bettigeri	6	·13	41	·89	1	·02
74	Ránebennur	...	...	16	·94	...	...
75	Nawalgund	3	·48	8	1·29	...	...
	Bijapur District.						
76	Bijápur	21	·53	2	·05	1	·03
77	Bágalkot	12	·77	32	2·05	...	...
78	Guledgud	12	·71	1	·06	...	...
79	Ilkal	12	·84	36	2·52	...	...

No. VI (*a*)—*contd.*

6		7		8		12		13		14	
Malaria.		Influenza.		Kala Azar.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
11	·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	·84	22	1·41
5	·19	3	·11	...	...	17	·64	3	·11	58	2·22
10	·22	1	·02	...	...	19	·42	47	1·04	81	1·79
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	·76	52	·72	54	1·78
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1·36	...	...	3	·45
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3·20	7	·86	2	·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	147	17·45	2	·24	5	·59
1	·10	...	...	...	...	1	·10	8	·82	3	·30
1	·04	1	·04	...	...	121	5·06	...	...	2	·08
9	·45	2	·10	...	...	47	2·33	3	·15	15	·75
1	·03	...	...	...	...	124	4·16	2	·06	7	·24
...	...	...	...	...	...	68	5·21	2	·15	3	·23
26	·63	1	·02	...	...	163	3·93	6	·15	71	1·72
4	·34	...	...	...	...	78	6·57	1	·08	59	4·97
2	·14	...	...	...	...	111	8·19	20	1·47	6	·44
3	·17	...	...	...	...	100	5·60	...	...	23	1·29
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3·04	2	·24	1	·12
15	·36	1	·02	...	...	90	2·16	4	·10	40	1·00
99	1·10	...	...	...	...	147	1·58	1	·01	56	·62
9	·20	...	...	...	...	337	7·35	6	·13	53	1·16
8	·47	...	...	...	...	79	4·66	2	·12	48	2·83
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2·42	...	...	7	1·13
3	·07	...	...	...	...	131	3·30	27	·68	10	·25
3	·19	...	...	...	...	205	13·14	1	·06	15	·96
1	·06	...	...	...	...	52	3·10	...	...	3	·18
19	1·33	...	...	...	...	82	5·75	...	...	...	...

1	2	15		16		17		18	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Whooping Cough.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*								
	Thana District—contd.								
54	Bhiwandi ...	38	2·43	49	3·14	...	...	37	2·37
55	Kalyán ...	37	1·41	61	2·32	...	...	53	2·02
	Bombay Suburban District.								
56	Bandra ...	176	3·88	48	1·06	...	...	23	·51
57	Kurla ...	78	2·57	70	2·31	...	...	21	·69
	Kolaba District.								
58	Alibág ...	6	·90	11	1·65	...	...	6	·90
59	Mahád ...	1	·12	21	2·58	...	...	6	·74
60	Panvel ...	8	·95	28	3·35	...	...	10	1·19
61	Uran ...	3	·30	11	1·13	...	...	19	1·95
	Ratnagiri District								
62	Ratnágiri ...	10	·42	27	1·13	...	...	10	·42
63	Vengurla ...	17	·81	40	1·98	...	...	43	2·14
64	Málwan ...	11	·37	22	·74	...	...	31	1·04
65	Chiplun ...	3	·23	32	2·45	...	...	7	·54
	Belgaum District.								
66	Belgaum ...	60	1·45	94	2·28	...	...	88	2·14
67	Gokák ...	1	·08	43	3·62	...	...	43	3·62
68	Athani ...	...	...	19	1·40	...	...	48	3·54
69	Nipáni ...	4	·22	26	1·46	...	...	49	2·74
70	Belgaum Cantonment ...	3	·36	5	·61	...	...	4	·48
	Dharwar District.								
71	Dhárwár ...	24	·58	58	1·39	...	...	72	1·73
72	Hubli ...	35	·39	110	1·22	...	...	150	1·67
73	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	24	·52	84	1·83	...	...	124	2·70
74	Ranebennur ...	1	·06	41	2·42	...	...	59	3·48
75	Nawalgund ...	...	...	6	·97	...	...	11	1·77
	Bijapur District.								
76	Bijápur ...	13	·33	42	1·06	...	...	57	1·43
77	Bágalkot ...	2	·13	19	1·22	...	...	51	3·27
78	Guledgud ...	...	...	36	2·14	...	...	35	2·08
79	Ilkal ...	...	...	34	2·38	...	...	36	2·52

No. VI *(a)*—*contd.*

20 Diphtheria.		21 Chiken-pox.		26 Leprosy.		27 Cancer.		28 Deaths from child birth.	29 Deaths under 1 year.			30 Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	31 No.
Deaths.	Ratio	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	22	47	150·64	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	47	54	101	158·81	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	114	229	150·95	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	90	180	229·57	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	17	57·82	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	18	38	143·40	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	23	43	160·45	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	122·45	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	9	30	71·90	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	28	64	94·11	63
2	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	36	86	128·74	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13	12	25	71·84	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	109	88	197	187·47	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	41	32	73	153·36	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	33	28	61	133·46	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	53	93·31	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	8	87·91	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	88	52	140	105·55	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	101	71	172	65·57	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	195	153	348	174·00	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	55	47	102	129·61	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	9	23	97·87	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	91	93	184	121·04	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	70	63	133	164·60	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	66	46	112	189·37	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	79	54	133	251·86	79

1	2	3		4		5	
		Enteric Fever.		Measles.		Cerebro-spinal Fever.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*						
	Kanara District.						
80	Karwar	8	·50	...	...	...	...
81	Kumta	8	·55	...	...	...	...
82	Gokarn	4	·47	...	...	...	...
83	Honawar	2	·25	...	...	...	...
84	Bhatkal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur District.						
85	Sholapur	116	·80	478	3·30	1	·01
86	Barsi	5	·18	66	2·39	...	...
87	Pandharpur	14	·47	3	·10	1	·03
	Satara District.						
88	Satara	8	·30	5	·19	...	...
89	Wai	3	·25	6	·51	...	...
90	Karad	2	·14	6	·41	...	...
91	Ashta	...	...	31	2·76	...	...
92	Islampur	1	·09	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns ...	1,566	·44	2,776	·78	201	·06
	Total of the Province ...	7,587	·42	8,981	·50	206	·01

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

6		7		8		12		13		14	
Malaria.		Influenza.		Kala Azar.		Other Fevers.		Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.	
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
21	1·30	...	...	...	...	10	·62	18	1·12	13	·81
3	·24	..	...	...	...	32	2·20	35	2·40	21	1·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	4·35	12	1·41	12	1·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3·77	6	·75	10	1·26
1	·11	...	...	...	...	44	4·92	22	2·46	11	1·23
37	·26	20	·14	...	...	516	3·53	339	2·34	545	3·77
6	·22	...	...	...	...	403	14·59	2	·07	68	2·46
5	·17	...	...	...	...	44	1·49	77	2·61	152	5·16
1	·04	...	...	...	...	155	5·88	...	...	40	1·52
2	·17	...	...	...	...	26	2·20	2	·17	18	1·53
2	·14	...	...	...	...	23	1·59	...	...	8	·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3·47	...	...	26	2·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3·17	...	...	13	1·21
2,455	·69	121	·03	2	·00	14,501	4·07	2,191	·62	5,279	1·48
29,790	1·63	184	·01	2	·00	139,613	7·77	4,903	·27	29,340	1·63

1	2	15		16		17		18	
		Pneumonia.		Phthisis.		Whooping Cough.		Other Respiratory Diseases.	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
	B—TOWNS—*contd.*								
	Kanara District.								
80	Karwar	18	1·12	18	1·12	...	...	5	·31
81	Kumta	5	·34	5	·34	...	...	18	1·24
82	Gokarn	2	·23	18	2·12	...	...	6	·71
83	Honawar	3	·38	4	·50	...	...	3	·38
84	Bhatkal	...	...	9	1·01	...	...	41	4·59
	Sholapur District.								
85	Sholapur	1,164	8·05	584	4·04	...	...	740	5·12
86	Barsi	12	·43	32	1·16	...	...	55	1·99
87	Pandharpur	303	10·29	41	1·39	...	...	169	5·74
	Satara District.								
88	Satara	21	·80	46	1·74	...	...	38	1·44
89	Wai	23	1·96	26	2·20	...	...	16	1·36
90	Karad	7	·48	23	1·59	...	...	16	1·11
91	Ashta	2	·18	4	·36	...	...	15	1·33
92	Islampur	...	...	10	·93	...	...	22	2·05
	Total of Towns ...	18,105	5·09	7,785	2·19	54	·02	12,086	3·40
	Total of the Province ...	25,562	1·42	25,565	1·42	183	·01	74,308	4·13

No. VI (*a*)—*concld.*

20		21		26		27		28	29			30	31
Diphtheria.		Chicken-pox.		Leprosy.		Cancer.		Deaths from child birth.	Deaths under 1 year.			Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births.	No.
Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.		Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	9	21	55·56	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	17	34	86·71	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	13	60·79	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	12	66·67	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	19	34	115·65	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1,051	848	1,899	244·48	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	227	178	405	282·77	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	262	203	465	345·72	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	80	68	148	214·95	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	17	37	79·06	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	22	6	28	100·00	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	17	35	112·96	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	12	23	111·11	92
31	·01	1	·00	8	·00	82	·02	997	16,611	14,182	30,793	227·95	
164	·01	13	·00	184	·01	119	·01	4,252	71,532	60,568	132,100	174·16	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII—DEATHS *registered from* *during each month*

1	2	3		4							5
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	18	1,491	215	...	...	...	...	...	4
3	West Khandesh ...	10	9	1,293	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Surat	11	3	782	37	...	...	...	1	3	45
5	Broach	7	2	405	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kaira	15	2	572	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	1	651	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	12	1,357	104	...	...	1	...	4	52
10	Poona	19	6	1,157	37	...	...	...	1	3	1
11	Nasik	19	13	1,646	42	...	...	1	...	1	2
12	Thana	15	10	1,552	66	15	5	55	8	20	16
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	1	95	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kolaba	12	1	1,476	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri... ...	15	1	1,305	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	7	1,089	9	...	...	2	...	2	...
17	Dharwar	18	1	1,296	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	Bijapur	13	5	1,120	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kanara	16	1	1,233	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	77	...	...	...	...	...	23
21	Satara	18	7	1,341	11	...	1	...	...	...	...
–	Total for the Province ...	275	111	21,455	812	15	6	60	10	34	143

CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *of the year 1938.*

						6			7			8	9
						Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·00	·00	·01	1
83	450	118	218	89	36	489	509	998	·79	·85	·83	1·11	2
17	224	859	354	94	...	504	544	1,048	1·29	1·43	1·35	1·48	3
67	18	25	37	32	...	103	125	228	·30	·36	·33	·09	4
...	...	4	1	...	...	3	2	5	·01	·01	·01	·05	5
1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	3	·01	·00	·00	·05	6
...	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	·01	·01	·01	·10	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	8
39	103	54	79	22	12	187	199	386	·37	·41	·39	1·22	9
3	77	45	3	5	1	63	76	139	·11	·13	·12	·78	10
6	5	1	18	84	4	74	48	122	·13	·10	·12	1·29	11
63	71	75	51	7	...	193	193	386	·45	·47	·46	·52	12
5	2	3	...	...	...	3	7	10	·08	·09	·06	.80	13
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·33	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·00	·00	·05	15
6	1	1	...	1	...	7	6	13	·01	·01	·01	·39	16
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	·00	...	·00	·43	17
5	17	12	22	30	30	64	52	116	·15	·12	·13	·75	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·01	·00	·02	19
31	38	29	35	107	73	157	179	336	·35	·42	·88	1·31	20
3	1	...	3	3	1	8	4	12	·01	·01	·01	1·01	21
350	1,013	728	823	474	157	1,862	1,951	3,813	·20	·23	·21	·59	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII—DEATHS *registered from during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	355	546	509	246	116	38
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	17	1,491	52	1	3	7	17	30	19
3	West Khandesh ...	10	3	1,293	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
4	Surat	11	5	782	31	1	4	19	23	14	3
5	Broach	7	3	405	7	1	...	6	3	...	...
6	Kaira	15	3	572	4	...	6	3	...	...	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	4	651	5	...	1	1	2	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	8	876	20	6	16	53	59	40	19
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	8	1,357	27	2	4	7	15	14	15
10	Poona	19	15	1,157	82	6	15	18	35	18	14
11	Nasik	19	14	1,646	54	10	11	22	21	16	19
12	Thana	15	12	1,552	54	1	23	28	31	27	18
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	8	...	7	14	7	3	...
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	136	28	38	39	57	53	14
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	464	33	70	140	146	113	111
	Southern Regisrationt District.										
16	Belgaum	14	5	1,089	13	3	3	1	2	4	2
17	Dharwar	18	2	1,296	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
18	Bijapur	13	6	1,120	11	...	1	...	7	12	3
19	Kanara	16	8	1,233	12	3	4	8	3	4	4
20	Sholapur	10	6	717	12	2	2	6	3	3	2
21	Satara	18	16	1,341	126	20	22	37	38	36	29
	Total for the Province ...	275	167	21,455	1,124	473	776	918	717	503	310

SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *of the year 1938.*

						6			7		8			9	10
						Total.			Number of these Deaths among Children.		Total ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Under 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
30	12	2	1	...	1	981	875	1,856	442	753	1·31	2·11	1·60	·97	1
11	6	9	1	5	34	74	69	143	34	84	·12	·12	·12	·39	2
3	1	...	2	...	...	3	4	7	...	7	·00	·01	·00	·61	3
2	...	1	...	...	...	31	36	67	11	27	·09	·10	·10	·34	4
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	2	1	·02	·05	·03	·32	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	1	8	·01	·01	·01	·21	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	2	·02	·00	·01	·17	7
7	3	3	...	1	...	119	88	207	80	105	·23	·19	·21	·27	8
7	3	3	4	2	5	38	43	81	22	31	·07	·08	·08	·22	9
7	3	5	8	7	14	73	77	150	39	65	·12	·14	·13	·37	10
20	7	1	6	11	12	77	79	156	62	77	·15	·16	·16	·48	11
11	5	5	1	3	2	69	86	155	35	86	·16	·21	·18	·21	12
...	...	...	1	2	...	15	19	34	5	19	·14	·25	·18	·15	13
21	7	12	6	11	10	143	153	296	81	137	·45	·49	·47	·26	14
62	36	31	19	14	14	396	393	789	133	265	·64	·56	·60	·22	15
1	2	...	2	...	...	7	13	20	5	7	·01	·02	·02	·32	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	·00	·00	·00	·12	17
4	2	1	...	...	...	16	14	30	7	17	·04	·03	·03	·15	18
3	4	2	...	...	...	13	22	35	10	15	·06	·11	·08	1·14	19
2	...	...	...	...	4	17	7	24	4	11	·04	·02	·03	·27	20
20	17	6	9	11	32	134	143	277	85	139	·23	·24	·23	·24	21
213	109	81	60	67	128	2,219	2,136	4,355	1,059	1,857	·24	·25	·24	·36	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IX—DEATHS *registered from* *during each month*

1	2	3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	249	239	237	245	220	188
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	1,437	1,252	1,355	1,760	2,005	1,766	1,346
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	1,199	762	768	905	1,236	1,170	771
4	Surat	11	11	782	701	548	570	657	704	563	583
5	Broach	7	7	405	390	420	380	409	474	334	437
6	Kaira	15	15	572	545	462	593	751	855	596	553
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	651	646	531	501	522	611	408	383
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	876	874	1,591	1,528	1,361	1,193	1,008	887
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	963	324	334	412	588	662	711
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	1,022	669	665	780	893	904	941
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	1,588	807	834	867	1,208	1,124	1,008
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	1,253	562	504	457	446	411	343
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	53	44	45	35	42	37	28
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	1,240	507	420	449	434	409	550
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	957	682	698	741	768	708	638
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum ...	14	14	1,089	960	580	496	661	873	701	646
17	Dharwar ...	18	18	1,296	1,126	881	836	1,032	947	753	650
18	Bijapur ...	13	13	1,120	1,007	499	492	710	750	742	590
19	Kanara ...	16	16	1,233	850	456	412	384	274	211	282
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	677	543	549	615	661	751	666
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	1,255	805	752	820	1,129	1,097	1,048
	Total for the Province ...	275	275	21,455	18,744	13,174	13,031	14,572	16,336	14,575	13,049

FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE
of the year 1938.

						6			7			8	9
						Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.				
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
187	160	165	163	141	151	1,296	1,049	2,345	1·73	2·53	2·02	1·89	1
2,941	2,726	2,464	2,105	1,671	1,579	10,847	11,423	22,270	17·70	19·25	18·46	15·41	2
1,226	1,345	1,102	911	1,078	853	5,907	6,218	12,125	15·77	17·42	15·71	12·33	3
641	715	716	652	739	713	3,784	4,017	7,801	10·86	11·63	11·25	9·33	4
555	538	549	603	506	454	2,844	2,815	5,659	16·26	17·68	16·94	15·28	5
775	829	860	825	740	607	4,265	4,181	8,446	10·79	12·06	11·39	10·20	6
541	690	804	746	798	692	3,621	3,606	7,227	15·31	16·55	15·90	15·00	7
1,250	1,484	1,537	1,353	1,425	1,411	8,196	7,832	16,028	15·55	16·62	16·06	14·99	8
1,088	1,041	793	575	468	458	3,870	3,534	7,404	7·77	7·27	7·52	6·12	9
1,012	1,251	1,239	967	889	957	5,823	5,344	11,167	9·86	9·46	9·67	9·59	10
1,364	1,377	1,113	1,124	1,126	1,273	6,614	6,611	13,225	13·01	13·47	13·25	12·35	11
333	456	527	514	591	826	3,025	3,005	6,030	7·03	7·39	7·21	7·01	12
53	17	24	52	49	55	240	241	481	2·33	3·16	2·68	2·84	13
401	471	540	427	473	613	2,624	2,870	5,494	8·33	9·15	8·78	7·73	14
759	718	708	676	723	768	3,973	4,614	8,587	6·52	6·66	5·59	5·76	15
764	757	659	671	621	673	3,996	4,106	8,102	7·27	7·84	7·55	6·44	16
788	858	796	748	774	914	5,040	4,997	10,037	8·59	9·30	9·12	9·48	17
806	840	849	855	721	647	4,221	4,289	8,510	9·58	10·01	9·79	9·75	18
296	282	293	264	269	368	1,832	1,959	3,791	8·56	9·61	9·07	9·28	19
937	1,225	1,018	779	627	618	4,608	4,381	8,989	10·16	10·33	10·24	10·02	20
1,279	1,426	1,276	1,141	960	912	6,404	6,241	12,645	10·81	10·63	10·72	8·49	21
17,306	19,206	18,032	16,151	15,389	15,542	93,030	93,333	186,363	10·00	10·77	10·37	9·25	

ANNUAL FORM No. X—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *during each month*

1	2	3		4							5
		Circles of Registration.		Villages.							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	105	95	123	138	119	139
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	474	64	71	67	75	83	149
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	189	55	43	34	49	45	77
4	Surat	11	11	782	152	41	34	51	55	52	83
5	Broach	7	7	405	84	15	11	11	14	16	25
6	Kaira	15	15	572	228	34	25	42	48	48	72
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	651	94	11	16	20	5	6	23
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	876	155	73	67	71	69	46	66
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	589	90	78	67	98	138	250
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	637	103	113	114	163	166	226
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	583	95	52	69	91	86	164
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	494	88	84	89	100	87	87
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	62	51	40	41	29	35	28
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	588	99	84	80	84	100	76
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	583	73	86	71	75	66	73
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	14	1,089	635	123	95	114	182	255	301
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,296	328	59	58	64	67	78	99
18	Bijapur	13	12	1,120	463	72	67	61	76	82	152
19	Kanara	16	16	1,233	330	84	79	70	59	52	101
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	419	97	77	97	93	117	144
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	676	96	62	67	131	179	223
	Total for the Province ...	275	274	21,455	7,714	1,528	1,337	1,423	1,701	1,849	2,551

and DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *of the year 1938.*

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	6 Total. Male.	Female.	Total.	7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	8 Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	9 No.
318	261	178	126	132	123	1,075	768	1,843	1·43	1·85	1·59	1·14	1
375	558	371	217	162	155	1,160	1,187	2,347	1·89	2·00	1·94	2·04	2
215	227	132	69	55	48	542	507	1,049	1·39	1·33	1·36	2·12	3
167	135	86	51	42	53	424	426	850	1·21	1·23	1·22	·75	4
28	46	37	18	11	11	119	124	243	·68	·78	·72	·67	5
150	175	136	112	40	38	462	458	920	1·17	1·32	1·24	1·12	6
55	53	29	19	5	2	138	106	244	·58	·47	·54	·54	7
222	225	142	76	95	67	617	602	1,219	1·18	1·28	1·22	1·03	8
449	490	324	255	190	130	1,311	1,257	2,568	2·63	2·59	2·61	2·28	9
364	485	405	326	215	215	1,546	1,349	2,895	2·62	2·39	2·50	2·08	10
286	387	264	167	152	137	1,013	937	1,950	1·99	1·91	1·95	1·60	11
200	246	169	107	68	112	765	672	1,437	1·78	1·66	1·72	1·24	12
53	57	57	43	38	44	276	240	516	2·68	3·14	2·89	2·26	13
251	257	144	90	68	113	718	728	1,446	2·25	2·32	2·30	1·57	14
107	106	46	69	62	106	492	448	940	·81	·65	·73	·55	15
442	495	442	356	287	228	1,597	1,723	3,320	2·90	3·29	3·09	2·41	16
162	184	133	152	110	75	628	613	1,241	1·11	1·14	1·12	1·11	17
270	352	309	204	129	98	938	934	1,872	2·13	2·18	2·15	2·20	18
186	215	172	134	95	100	703	644	1,347	3·28	3·17	3·22	2·25	19
362	688	498	300	218	161	1,497	1,355	2,852	3·30	3·20	3·25	2·31	20
536	673	538	312	185	141	1,639	1,504	3,143	2·77	2·56	2·66	1·66	21
5,198	6,315	4,612	3,203	2,359	2,166	17,660	16,582	34,242	1·90	1·91	1·91	1·46	

ANNUAL FORM No. XI—DEATHS *registered from* RESPIRATORY *each month of*

1		3		4		5					
		Circles of Registration.		Village							
No.	Districts.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	1	1	1	1,413	1,407	1,56	1,411	1,344	1,082
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	23	1,491	1,214	510	674	959	1,023	813	685
3	West Khandesh ...	10	10	1,293	769	314	361	773	883	219	200
4	Surat	11	11	782	690	644	707	835	724	574	591
5	Broach	7	7	405	305	201	209	231	213	198	159
6	Kaira	15	15	572	550	666	712	795	840	668	587
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	7	651	406	190	246	226	150	83	93
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	13	876	622	977	1,102	1,223	1,199	960	782
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	15	1,357	876	402	432	449	462	383	458
10	Poona	19	19	1,157	742	522	590	522	647	612	638
11	Nasik	19	19	1,646	1,248	571	543	605	602	482	512
12	Thana	15	15	1,552	1,245	492	509	558	579	494	426
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	4	95	68	82	98	94	85	91	71
14	Kolaba	12	12	1,476	1,135	360	312	297	323	260	276
15	Ratnagiri	15	15	1,305	869	488	560	517	562	419	482
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum	14	14	1,089	739	330	352	428	396	334	309
17	Dharwar	18	18	1,296	814	428	398	498	388	275	293
18	Bijapur	13	13	1,120	772	282	259	377	277	235	241
19	Kanara	16	16	1,233	427	106	119	105	81	81	81
20	Sholapur	10	10	717	515	448	382	436	371	364	333
21	Satara	18	18	1,341	837	299	308	303	277	328	326
	Total for the Province ...	275	275	21,455	14,844	9,725	10,280	11 800	11,493	9,217	8,625

DISEASES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *during the year 1938.*

						6			7			8	9
						Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
1,709	1,814	1,020	1,101	1,102	1,139	8,561	7,050	15,611	11·45	17·27	13·44	10·46	1
577	1,283	1,277	1,069	989	1,024	5,899	4,984	10,883	9·62	8·39	9·02	4·18	2
250	258	220	239	249	266	2,265	1,967	4,232	5·78	5·17	5·49	4·99	3
582	671	642	595	689	779	4,315	3,718	8,033	12·39	10·77	11·58	9·12	4
167	152	163	164	198	207	1,241	1,021	2,262	7·09	6·41	6·77	6·16	5
787	769	818	703	689	644	4,887	3,791	8,678	12·37	10·93	11·71	9·89	6
121	104	101	103	122	161	1,077	626	1,703	4·83	2·87	3·75	3·67	7
733	666	643	680	749	728	5,864	4,578	10,442	11·12	9·71	10·46	8·57	8
619	618	608	550	543	528	3,155	2,897	6,052	6·34	5·96	6·15	6·08	9
785	1,051	1,060	855	823	821	4,536	4,390	8,926	7·68	7·77	7·72	6·12	10
707	765	741	618	681	710	3,977	3,560	7,537	7·83	7·25	7·54	6·39	11
463	506	589	546	541	622	3,413	2,912	6,325	7·93	7·17	7·56	5·82	12
69	50	73	101	112	97	533	490	1,023	5·18	5·42	5·71	5·13	13
353	364	405	390	363	393	2,210	1,886	4,096	7·02	6·01	6·52	5·55	14
576	552	403	548	503	540	3,235	2,915	6,150	5·30	4·20	4·72	3·61	15
344	404	414	417	456	410	2,532	2,062	4,594	4·60	3·94	4·28	3·86	16
346	363	330	403	391	368	2,468	2,013	4,481	4·36	3·75	4·06	3·89	17
306	295	337	323	298	339	2,038	1,531	3,569	4·62	3·57	4·11	4·37	18
112	90	113	97	87	108	692	488	1,180	3·23	2·40	2·82	2·50	19
404	658	553	513	487	441	2,696	2,694	5,390	5·94	6·35	6·14	5·16	20
445	496	504	462	340	363	2,289	2,162	4,451	3·86	3·68	3·77	2·94	21
10,458	11,429	11,014	10,477	10,412	10,688	67,883	57,735	125,618	7·32	6·66	6·99	5·79	

ANNUAL FORM No XII.—DEATHS *registered from during the month*

1	2	3		4		5					
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration. Number in each District.	Circles of Registration. Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Villages. Number in each District.	Villages. Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	City of Bombay ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Registration District.										
2	East Khandesh ...	23	...	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	West Khandesh ...	10	...	1,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Surat	11	...	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Broach	7	...	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kaira	15	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmedabad ...	13	...	876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Registration District.										
9	Ahmednagar ...	15	...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Poona	19	1	1,157	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	Nasik	19	...	1,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Thana	15	...	1,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bombay Suburban ...	4	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Kolaba	12	...	1,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Ratnagiri	15	1	1,305	1	...	3	11	1	...	...
	Southern Registration District.										
16	Belgaum ...	14	9	1,089	24	8	19	18	6	...	...
17	Dharwar	18	3	1,296	10	1	3	4	3	...	...
18	Bijapur	13	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kanara	16	4	1,233	7	5	5	6	1	2	...
20	Sholapur	10	2	717	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Satara	18	1	1,341	5	...	...	...	9	3	12
	Total for the Province ...	275	21	21,455	50	14	30	39	20	6	12

PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PROVINCE *of the year 1938.*

						6			7			8	9
						Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·26	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	·00	·00	·00	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·03	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	·49	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·04	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·00	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15	·01	·00	·01	·01	15
...	19	25	33	39	27	96	98	194	·17	·19	·18	1·64	16
1	2	13	10	29	18	43	41	84	·08	·08	·08	1·45	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·64	18
4	3	1	3	3	3	16	20	36	·07	·10	·09	2·08	19
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	·01	·00	·63	20
11	13	10	6	4	6	29	45	74	·05	·08	·06	0·90	21
16	37	49	52	75	56	195	211	406	·02	·02	·02	·47	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT

Showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the

No.	Districts or Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).		
1	Ahmednagar	915,322	17
2	Poona	904,827	15
3	Nasik	894,327	17
4	Thana	788,518	17
5	Bombay Suburban	103,462	2
6	Kolaba	605,522	14
7	Ratnagiri	1,215,509	21
8	Belgaum	1,001,850	17
9	Dharwar	908,205	19
10	Bijapur	813,876	15
11	Kanara	387,159	15
12	Satara	1,105,106	19
13	Sholapur	675,796	11
14	Surat	562,852	12
15	Broach	276,125	5
16	Kaira	626,955	10
17	Panch Mahals	408,725	7
18	Ahmedabad	644,195	12
19	East Khandesh	1,018,466	17
20	West Khandesh	677,196	12
	Total of Districts (excluding towns) ...	14,519,462	274

IV.

No. I.

Bombay Province during the year 1938-39.

	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
					Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P.	16,356	18,681	35,037	2,936	35,037	28,442	4,692	33,376	1,651
R.	11,572	3,290	14,862						
P.	15,410	15,259	30,669	2,742	30,669	21,465	7,260	29,223	1,429
R.	8,119	2,345	10,464						
P.	15,310	15,151	30,461	2,315	30,461	22,354	6,160	28,718	1,720
R.	7,342	1,565	8,907						
P.	13,102	12,739	25,841	1,848	25,841	17,419	6,810	24,463	1,371
R.	4,488	1,086	5,574						
P.	1,421	1,397	2,818	1,956	2,818	1,959	620	2,608	206
R.	811	283	1,094						
P.	10,268	9,808	20,076	1,861	20,076	14,664	4,625	19,514	561
R.	4,682	1,292	5,974						
P.	19,181	18,115	37,296	2,475	37,296	25,279	9,197	35,501	1,786
R.	10,352	4,222	14,674						
P.	17,451	17,181	34,632	2,634	34,632	24,100	8,125	32,389	2,149
R.	10,820	1,935	12,755						
P.	14,872	14,571	29,443	2,348	29,443	20,177	6,613	27,030	2,407
R.	12,642	2,534	15,176						
P.	15,043	14,628	29,671	2,341	29,671	21,878	6,133	28,175	1,492
R.	13,587	1,850	15,437						
P.	4,974	4,477	9,451	1,001	9,451	1,785	5,767	8,783	643
R.	4,417	1,150	5,567						
P.	18,534	17,802	36,336	3,247	36,336	26,056	6,655	33,105	3,250
R.	19,737	5,621	25,358						
P.	12,291	12,330	24,621	3,201	24,621	16,751	4,397	21,383	3,224
R.	9,200	1,390	10,590						
P.	10,358	10,183	20,541	2,012	20,541	13,220	5,947	19,606	921
R.	2,827	782	3,609						
P	4,749	4,558	9,307	1,963	9,309	5,892	2,787	8,765	530
R.	441	67	508						
P.	12,427	11,230	23,657	2,573	23,657	16,709	5,317	22,182	1,402
R.	1,683	395	2,078						
P.	7,438	7,360	14,798	2,223	14,799	11,923	2,117	14,121	659
R.	630	634	764						
P.	12,019	11,129	23,148	2,036	23,149	15,676	5,913	21,733	1,334
R.	953	335	1,288						
P.	19,938	18,532	38,470	2,773	38,472	27,757	8,647	37,442	951
R.	7,805	869	8,674						
P.	12,893	12,439	25,332	2,201	25,332	18,770	5,360	24,495	780
R.	933	147	1,080						
P.	254,035	247,570	501,605	2,431	501,611	352,266	113,142	472,617	28,466
R.	133,141	31,292	164,433						

STATEMENT

No.	Districts or Towns.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	A—DISTRICTS (EXCLUDING TOWNS).			
1	Ahmednagar	14,862	8,689	3,334
2	Poona	10,464	3,640	4,396
3	Nasik	8,907	2,972	2,322
4	Thana	5,574	2,178	1,780
5	Bombay Suburban	1,099	190	477
6	Kolaba	5,974	2,956	1,229
7	Ratnagiri	14,674	6,389	4,361
8	Belgaum	12,755	2,004	4,297
9	Dharwar	15,176	2,175	5,126
10	Bijapur	15,437	4,074	5,084
11	Kanara	5,567	1,120	1,460
12	Satara	25,358	2,998	12,116
13	Sholapur	10,594	5,923	2,019
14	Surat	3,609	825	1,715
15	Broach	508*	123	139
16	Kaira	2,078	352	385
17	Panch Mahals	764	152	146
18	Ahmedabad	1,288	295	225
19	East Khandesh	8,674	3,366	534
20	West Khandesh	1,080	401	159
	Total of Districts (excluding towns) ...	161,437	50,822	51,214

* Includes cost of (Rs. 33,918-1-0) for Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination in Southern

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known. Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·97	75·87	45·96	15,962 12 0	42,065	0 6 1
99·91	59·11	36·32	14,487 1 0	32,863	0 7 1
99·92	45·13	35·43	16,313 11 0	31,690	0 8 1
99·91	57·40	33·78	17,447 6 0	26,641	0 10 5
99·85	30·79	27·04	2,182 14 0	2,798	0 12 5
99·99	62·30	37·11	12,180 2 0	22,470	0 8 8
99·97	61·95	34·46	18,573 13 0	41,890	0 7 1
99·09	23·69	34·35	16 404 10 6	34,393	0 7 8
99·97	21·64	32·16	18,606 5 0	29,205	0 10 2
99·98	39·35	39·62	15,985 9 6	32,249	0 7 11
99·77	27·27	25·59	12,394 9 3	9,708	1 4 5
100·06	22·64	32·67	21,842 2 9	36,103	0 9 8
99·93	79·07	40·40	10,964 11 0	27,306	0 6 5
99·93	43·55	36·32	11,263 10 0	20,431	0 8 10
99·84	33·33	32·18	4,337 13 9	8,888	0 7 10
99·67	20·79	35·94	8,452 12 0	22,584	0 6 0
99·87	24·60	34·92	5,879 15 9	14,273	0 6 7
99·62	27·75	34·94	10,982 7 6	22,028	0 8 0
99·78	41·35	40·06	16,829 7 9	40,808	0 6 7
99·76	43·54	36·74	13,828 4 3	24,896	0 8 11
99·89	44·89	36·05	2,64,920 2 0	523,439	0 8 1

and Northern Registration Districts which has not been included against the respective di

STATEMENT

No.	Districts and Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—		
1	Sangamner Town	15,355	......
2	Ahmednagar Town	41,890	1
3	Ahmednagar Cantonment	11,141	M. O. 1
	POONA DISTRICT—		
4	Junnar Town	8,421	......
5	Baramati Town	14,170	......
6	Lonavla Town	10,694	......
7	Poona City	162,902	2
8	Poona Suburban	16,676	1
9	Poona Cantonment	28,257	1
10	Kirkee Cantonment	9,976	M. O. 1
	NASIK DISTRICT—		
11	Nasik Town	48,703	1
12	Yeola Town	16,751	1
13	Malegaon Town	32,462	1
14	Deolali Cantonment	6,114	M. O. 1
	THANA DISTRICT—		
15	Thana Town	21,816	1
16	Kalyan Town	26,291	......
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT—		
17	Bandra Town	45,320	1
18	Kurla Town	30,311	1
	KOLABA DISTRICT—		
19	Panwel Town	8,423	......
20	Alibag Town	6,653	......
21	Mahad Town	8,123	......

No. I—*contd.*

	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
					Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P.	192	169	361	......	361	255	87	344	16
R.	122	5	127						
P.	1,591	1,500	3,091	5,216	3,091	2,403	382	3,090	1
R.	1,187	938	2,125						
P.	364	366	730	790	739	414	247	730	...
R.	54	6	60						
P.	73	67	140	......	140	86	48	136	4
R.	5	......	5						
P.	153	125	278	......	278	224	43	270	8
R.	8	2	10						
P.	124	150	274	......	274	158	76	255	15
R.	3	6	9						
P.	3,212	3,139	6,351	4,135	6,351	4,979	869	5,862	487
R.	1,284	636	1,920						
P.	329	302	631	1,122	631	387	90	479	151
R.	336	155	491						
P.	683	618	1,301	2,778	1,301	1,024	187	1,215	85
R.	878	599	1,477						
P.	163	166	329	423	329	240	83	329	...
R.	34	60	94						
P.	998	1,113	2,111	2,265	2,111	1,389	613	2,002	105
R.	84	70	154						
P.	328	351	679	798	679	360	222	602	72
R.	112	7	119						
P.	673	609	1,282	1,622	1,282	908	143	1,063	218
R.	253	87	340						
P.	30	40	70	79	70	52	17	69	...
R.	5	4	9						
P.	323	364	687	770	687	462	180	654	22
R.	115	68	183						
P.	389	427	816	863	816	519	241	768	47
R.	27	20	47						
P.	931	875	1,806	2,234	1,806	1,295	317	1,619	186
R.	138	290	428						
P.	516	543	1,059	1,263	1,059	745	116	865	194
R.	154	56	204						
P.	161	128	259	......	289	202	78	285	3
R.	39	13	52						
P.	103	92	195	......	195	154	38	195	...
R.	60	31	91						
P.	120	111	231	......	231	142	64	216	15
R.	31	3	34						

STATEMENT

No.	Districts and Towns.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT—			
1	Sangamner Town	127	35	11
2	Ahmednagar Town	2,125	1,523	354
3	Ahmednagar Cantonment	60	60	...
	POONA DISTRICT—			
4	Junnar Town	5	...	2
5	Baramati Town	10	4	3
6	Lonavla Town	9	...	...
7	Poona City	1,920	71	1,777
8	Poona Suburban	491	68	128
9	Poona Cantonment	1,477	34	1,398
10	Kirkee Cantonment	94	94	...
	NASIK DISTRICT—			
11	Nasik Town	154	76	59
12	Yeola Town	119	19	31
13	Malegaon Town	340	147	82
14	Deolali Cantonment	9	5	4
	THANA DISTRICT—			
15	Thana Town	183	70	31
16	Kalyan Town	47	19	16
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT—			
17	Bandra Town	428	63	219
18	Kurla Town	204	40	115
	KOLABA DISTRICT—			
19	Panwel Town	52	26	7
20	Alibag Town	91	41	25
21	Mahad Town	34	8	13

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·71	30·17	24·68	......	379	......
100·00	86·00	110·12	2,177 0 0	4,613	0 7 6
100·00	100·00	70·91	......	790	......
100·00	0·00	16·15	......	136	......
100·00	57·14	19·33	......	274	......
98·46	0·00	23·84	......	255	......
99·96	49·65	36·42	2,515 10 0	5,933	0 6 9
99·79	18·73	32·80	746 8 0	547	1 5 7
99·92	43·04	44·02	677 6 0	1,249	0 8 8
100·00	100·00	42·40	......	423	......
99·80	80·00	42·66	1,321 5 0	2,078	0 10 2
99·18	21·59	37·07	692 6 0	621	1 1 10
99·91	56·97	37·27	865 2 0	1,210	0 11 5
98·57	100·00	12·10	......	74	......
98·35	46·05	33·28	976 9 0	724	1 5 7
99·66	61·26	29·93	815 0 0	787	1 0 6
99·94	30·14	37·11	939 8 0	1,682	0 8 11
100·00	44·94	29·86	1,083 2 0	905	1 3 1
99·65	57·77	36·92	......	311	......
100·00	62·12	35·47	......	236	......
100·00	38·10	27·58	......	224	......

STATEMENT

No.	District or Towns.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	RATNAGIRI DISTRICT—		
22	Ratnagiri Town	23,906	......
23	Chiplun do.	13,056	......
24	Malwan do.	29,817	......
25	Vengurla do.	20,158	......
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—		
26	Belgaum	41,204	1
27	Gokak	11,866	......
28	Athani	13,561	......
29	Belgaum Cantonment	8,220	S. A. S. 1
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—		
30	Dharwar	41,671	1
31	Hubli	89,982	1
32	Gadag-Betigeri	45,852	1
33	Ranebennur	16,967	......
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—		
34	Bijapur	39,747	1
35	Bagalkot	15,597	1
	KANARA DISTRICT—		
36	Karwar	16,122	1
37	Kumta	14,554	......
	SATARA DISTRICT—		
38	Satara	26,379	1
39	Wai	11,760	......
40	Karad	14,479	......
41	Islampur	11,251	......
42	Ashta	10,737	......

No. I—*contd.*

	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total.	Successful.			Un-known.
						Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P.	336	334	670	......	670	263	296	635	35
R.	1,039	548	1,587						
P.	187	163	350	......	350	219	103	334	13
R.	147	63	210						
P.	205	218	423	......	423	188	199	408	15
R.	533	241	774						
P.	150	157	307	......	307	151	142	295	12
R.	3	16	19						
P.	653	634	1,287	1,036	1,287	883	255	1,140	146
R.	485	64	549						
P.	220	179	399	538	399	225	133	363	36
R.	131	5	139						
P.	228	214	442	895	442	296	138	436	5
R.	333	120	453						
P.	84	98	182	222	182	128	52	182	...
R.	21	19	40						
P.	788	796	1,584	1,978	1,584	1,353	226	1,582	...
R.	356	38	394						
P.	1,419	1,356	2,775	3,686	2,775	2,480	267	2,754	18
R.	545	366	911						
P.	794	742	1,536	1,811	1,536	1,319	169	1,488	48
R.	219	56	275						
P.	279	267	546	546	546	402	134	539	7
R.	...	......	...						
P.	705	698	1,403	1,809	1,403	1,064	138	1,206	193
R.	315	91	406						
P.	395	386	781	2,111	781	619	146	779	1
R.	940	390	1,330						
P.	113	97	210	472	210	29	73	105	105
R.	233	29	262						
P.	210	181	391	463	391	18	300	360	16
R.	63	9	72						
P.	644	626	1,270	2,666	1,272	800	419	1,239	30
R.	1,176	220	1,396						
P.	216	208	424	780	424	329	82	412	12
R.	209	147	356						
P.	363	318	681	1,111	681	467	118	597	84
R.	254	176	430						
P.	410	345	755	4,429	755	353	309	677	78
R.	2,158	1,516	3,674						
P.	225	194	420	842	420	232	128	386	33
R.	348	74	422						

No.	District or Towns.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	RATNAGIRI DISTRICT—			
22	Ratnagiri Town	1,687	765	382
23	Chiplun do.	210	65	90
24	Malwan do.	774	266	207
25	Vengurla do.	19	5	......
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—			
26	Belgaum	549	44	206
27	Gokak	139	13	48
28	Athani	453	56	119
29	Belgaum Cantonment	40	26	5
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—			
30	Dharwar ...	394	143	51
31	Hubli	911	107	44
32	Gadag-Betigeri	275	31	113
33	Ranebennur	......	......	......
	BIJAPUR DISTRICT—			
34	Bijapur	406	15	113
35	Bagalkot	1,330	610	277
	KANARA DISTRICT—			
36	Karwar	262	5	139
37	Kumta	72	11	5
	SATARA DISTRICT—			
38	Satara	1,396	463	576
39	Wai	366	50	16
40	Karad	430	...	140
41	Islampur	3,674	1,755	1,913
42	Ashta	422	147	23

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of Successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
100·00	63·47	58·56	......	1,400	......
100·00	54·17	30·56	......	399	......
100·00	46·91	29·61	......	674	......
100·00	26·52	14·88	......	309	......
99·91	12·80	28·73	743 7 0	1,184	0 8 0
100·00	14·29	31·69	......	376	......
99·79	16·47	36·21	......	491	......
100·00	74·29	25·20	......	208	......
99·87	41·69	41·40	806 4 0	1,725	0 7 6
99·88	12·34	31·80	895 8 0	2,861	0 5 0
100·00	19·14	33·13	891 7 0	1,519	0 9 5
100·00	......	31·77	......	539	......
99·83	5·12	30·77	1,207 2 5	1,223	0 15 9
99·87	57·98	89·05	584 11 0	1,389	0 6 9
100·00	4·07	6·82	855 2 0	110	7 12 3
96·00	16·42	25·49	.....	371	......
99·91	56·46	64·52	566 4 0	1,702	0 5 4
100·00	14·71	39·37	......	462	......
100·00	...	41·23	......	......	......
100·00	99·66	216·16	......	......	......
99·74	36·84	49·64	......	......	......

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—		
43	Sholapur	144,654	4
44	Pandharpur	27,610	1
45	Barsi	29,460	1
	SURAT DISTRICT—		
46	Surat Town Circle	151,202	3
47	Rander do.	12,344	......
48	Bulsar do.	19,481	......
	BROACH DISTRICT—		
49	Broach Town Circle	34,276	1
50	Jambusar Town Circle	11,734	......
51	Ankleshwar do.	12,035	......
	KAIRA DISTRICT—		
52	Kaira Town Circle	8,316	......
53	Mehmedabad Town Circle	7,116	......
54	Nadiad Town Circle	34,584	1
55	Borsad do.	13,191	......
56	Anand do.	11,660	......
57	Umreth do.	14,779	......
58	Dakor do.	8,493	......
59	Kapadvanj do.	16,556	......
	PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT—		
60	Godhra Town Circle	35,110	......
61	Dohad do.	22,093	......
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—		
62	Ahmedabad Town Circle	310,000	5
63	Dhandhuka do.	9,076	......

No. I—*contd.*

	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
					Total.	Successful.			Un-known.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P.	4,475	4,429	8,904	2,337	8,904	5,986	1,684	7,770	1,125
R.	578	166	744						
P.	799	852	1,651	3,631	1,651	942	67	1,014	635
R.	1,391	589	1,980						
P.	741	764	1,505	1,614	1,505	1,008	100	1,110	395
R.	87	22	109						
P.	2,690	2,633	5,323	2,403	5,323	4,448	862	5,310	6
R.	1,307	579	1,886						
P.	190	189	379	409	379	110	69	182	197
R.	21	9	30						
P.	352	285	637	707	637	370	251	637	...
R.	32	38	70						
P.	919	873	1,792	2,106	1,793	1,561	158	1,729	63
R.	215	99	314						
P.	200	167	367	374	367	199	149	349	18
R.	5	2	7						
P.	227	230	457	463	457	228	64	298	159
R.	4	2	6						
P.	96	91	187	191	187	138	38	186	1
R.	3	1	4						
P.	171	162	333	343	333	213	86	307	24
R.	5	5	10						
P.	797	731	1,528	2,810	1,528	1,187	248	1,435	89
R.	812	470	1,282						
P.	292	249	541	588	541	343	159	502	39
R.	31	16	47						
P.	270	241	511	963	511	363	133	497	14
R.	236	216	452						
P.	267	247	514	524	514	404	68	473	41
R.	8	2	10						
P.	104	120	224	226	224	179	45	223	...
R.	1	1	2						
P.	351	366	717	741	717	484	146	632	83
R.	14	10	24						
P.	677	687	1,364	1,698	1,364	1,114	150	1,265	97
R.	100	229	329						
P.	345	287	632	643	632	494	62	557	74
R.	9	2	11						
P.	7,919	7,628	15,547	5,324	15,572	13,553	1,358	14,911	574
R.	7,326	3,746	11,072						
P.	205	188	393	400	393	284	90	376	16
R.	7	......	7						

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—			
43	Sholapur	744	224	262
44	Barsi	1,980	664	585
45	Pandharpur	109	26	47
	SURAT DISTRICT—			
46	Surat Town Circle	1,886	2	1,881
47	Rander do.	30	...	12
48	Bulsar do.	70	2	48
	BROACH DISTRICT—			
49	Broach Town Circle	314	21	279
50	Jambusar Town Circle	7	2	2
51	Ankleshwar do.	6	...	2
	KAIRA DISTRICT—			
52	Kaira Town Circle	4	1	1
53	Mehmedabad Town Circle	10	...	6
54	Nadiad Town Circle	1,282	77	944
55	Borsad do.	47	2	38
56	Anand do.	452	11	154
57	Umreth do.	10	1	6
58	Dakor do.	2	...	...
59	Kapadvanj do.	24	3	3
	PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT—			
60	Godhra Town Circle	329	69	52
61	Dohad do.	11	2	4
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—			
62	Ahmedabad Town Circle	11,072	10	11,058
63	Dhandhuka do.	7	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
Primary.	Re-vaccination.				
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·88	44·40	55·19	3,955 5 5	7,984	0 7 11
99·80	45·95	60·77	1,079 5 9	1,678	0 10 3
100·00	41·94	38·56	992 12 0	1,136	0 14 0
99·87	40·00	69·23	1,730 14 0	5,312	0 5 3
100·00	·00	14·74	......	182	......
100·00	9·09	32·85	......	639	......
99·94	60·00	51·05	814 0 0	1,750	0 7 5
100·00	40·00	29·91	......	351	......
100·00	·00	24·76	......	298	......
100·00	33·33	22·36	......	187	......
99·35	·00	43·14	......	307	......
99·72	22·73	43·72	804 0 0	1,512	0 8 6
100·00	22·22	38·20	......	504	......
100·00	3·69	43·56	......	508	......
100·00	25·00	32·07	......	474	......
99·55	·00	26·25	......	223	......
99·68	14·29	38·35	......	635	......
99·84	24·91	37·99	......	1,334	......
99·82	28·57	25·30	......	559	......
99·42	71·43	48·13	5,568 5 6	14,021	0 5 11
99·73	·00	41·42	......	376	......

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town.	Population of District according to census of 1931.	Average number of Vaccinators employed throughout the year.
1	2	3	4
	B—TOWNS.		
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*		
64	Viramgam Town Circle	18,965	......
65	Ahmedabad Cantonment	2,492	1
66	Dholka Town Circle	13,743	......
	EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT—		
67	Jalgaon Town Circle	34,375	1
68	Bhusawal do.	27,989	1
69	All other 9 Towns of East Khandesh	125,205	3
	WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT—		
70	Dhulia Town Circle	39,939	1
71	Nandurbar Town Circle	16,919	2 (for 71 and 72)
72	All other 5 Towns in West Khandesh	37,740	
73	Bombay City	1,161,383	11
	Total of Towns ...	3,447,588	55 M. O. 5
	Total of Dispensary Staff ...	......	8
	Total of Private Medical Practitioners ...	......	......
	Total of Railway Dispensaries ...	......	M. O. 21
	Grand Total ...	17,967,050	329 M. O. 34

No. I—*contd.*

	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination.				
					Total.	Successful.			Unknown.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages.	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
P.	328	293	621	665	621	323	191	517	103
R.	38	6	44						
P.	27	27	54	58	54	40	4	44	8
R.	2	2	4						
P.	270	294	564	568	564	379	84	463	99
R.	3	1	4						
P.	902	915	1,817	1,984	1,817	311	220	1,654	157
R.	108	59	167						
P.	520	484	1,004	1,073	1,004	442	87	530	474
R.	41	28	69						
P.	2,857	2,678	5,535	2,083	5,535	3,968	1,245	5,268	253
R.	597	116	713						
P.	749	843	1,592	1,705	1,592	1,273	239	1,516	71
R.	88	25	113						
P.	459	438	897	1,362	897	757	124	882	15
R.	2	3	5						
P.	859	870	1,729		1,729	1,105	561	1,692	36
R.	90	3	93						
P.	13,953	13,869	27,822	5,924	27,822	20,664	5,037	25,795	1,886
R.	26,951	10,395	37,346						
P.	63,092	61,595	124,688	3,697	124,714	92,195	21,748	115,091	9,271
R.	54,549	24,083	78,632						
P.	32	14	46	3,877	46	25	6	46	...
R.	9,982	545	10,527						
P.	73	81	154	...	154	141	10	151	3
R.	157	39	196						
P.	870	788	1,658	...	1,658	877	594	1,558	56
R.	837	413	1,250						
P.	318,102	310,049	628,151	2,684*	628,183	445,504	135,500	589,463	37,766
R.	198,666	56,372	255,038						

STATEMENT

No.	District or Town	Re-vaccination. Total.	Successful.	Unknown.
1	2	14	15	16
	B—TOWNS.			
	AHMEDABAD DISTRICT—*contd.*			
64	Viramgam Town Circle	44	5	38
65	Ahmedabad Cantonment	4	4	...
66	Dholka Town Circle	4	...	1
	EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT—			
67	Jalgaon Town Circle	167	45	42
68	Bhusawal do.	69	8	50
69	All other 9 Towns of East Khandesh ...	713	203	67
	WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT—			
70	Dhulia Town Circle	113	30	57
71	Nandurbar Town Circle	5	1	4
72	All other 5 Towns in West Khandesh ...	93	88	5
73	Bombay City	...	...	...
	Total of Towns ...	78,632	8,480	61,706
	Total of Dispensary Staff ...	10,527	9,419	148
	Total of Private Medical Practitioners ...	196	......	196
	Total of Railway Dispensaries ...	1,250	244	507
	Grand Total ...	255,042	68,967	113,751

* Cost of Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, excluding production lost of

No. I—*contd.*

Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known. Primary.	Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known. Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed by the vaccination staff only.	Average cost of each successful case performed by the vaccination staff.
17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
99·81	83·33	27·55	......	522	......
95·65	100·00	19·07	......	48	......
99·57	·00	33·68	......	463	......
99·64	36·00	49·42	598 11 0	1,699	0 5 8
100·00	42·10	19·22	795 6 0	538	1 7 8
99·73	31·42	43·69	2,848 0 9	5,471	0 8 4
99·67	53·57	38·70	866 15 0	1,546	0 9 0
100·00	100·00	52·18	1,478 2 9	883	0 8 11
99·94	100·00	47·43	2,965 0 0	1,780	......
99·46	......	22·11	59,554 11 0	25,795	2 4 11
99·72	50·10	35·84	103,402 14 0	123,577	0 13 4
100·00	90·75	......	......	......	......
100·00	......	·13	......	151	......
97·25	32·84	......	*80,086 10 1	1,902	......
99·84	48·81	36·65	4,85,843 15 2	658,430	0 11 10

lymph sold to persons outside the Bombay Province.

STATEMENT

Sum

	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Districts excluding Towns ...	501,605	164,433	501,611	164,437	99·89	44·89
Towns	124,688	78,632	124,714	78,632	99·72	50·10
By Dispensary Staff ...	46	10,527	46	10,527	100·00	90·75
By Private Medical Practitioners.	154	196	154	196	100·00	...
By Railway Dispensaries ...	1,658	1,250	1,658	1,250	97·25	32·84
Total ...	628,151	255,038	628,183	255,042	99·84	48·81

No. I—*concld.*

mary.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.		Ratio of successful vaccinations per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Department.	Number of all successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.
Vaccinators employed.	Persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One and under six years.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
274	2,431	352,266	113,142	36·05	...	...	...
55	3,697	92,195	21,748	35·84	...	...	...
...	...	25	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	141	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	877	594	...	...	...	...
329	2,684	445,504	135,500	36·65	4,85,843 15 2	658,430	0 11 10

STATEMENT

Comparative Statement showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated in each

Establishment	PERSONS PRIMARILY			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	YEARS ENDED			
	1929-1930.		1930-1931.	
Districts excluding Towns	438,124	387,457	414,423	373,567
Towns (Municipalities and Cantonment) ...	133,345	89,183	79,321	64,654
Dispensaries and Medical Officers	1,489	1,390	684	612
Total ...	572,958	478,030	494,428	438,673

Establishment.	PERSONS PRIMARILY			
	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total Number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	YEARS ENDED			
	1934-1935.		1935-1936.	
Districts excluding Towns	486,345	452,645	487,994	456,634
Towns (Municipalities and Cantonment) ...	132,256	121,760	119,534	111,055
Dispensaries and Medical Officers	2,723	2,530	1,822	1,617
Total ...	621,324	576,935	609,350	569,306

No. II.

primarily vaccinated and the number of those persons who were of the undermentioned official years.

VACCINATED.

ON 31ST MARCH

1931-1932. Total Number.	1931-1932. Number successfully vaccinated.	1932-1933. Total Number.	1932-1933. Number successfully vaccinated.	1933-1934. Total Number.	1933-1934. Number successfully vaccinated.
436,750	403,212	476,366	444,416	480,292	448,736
96,917	77,455	113,804	103,505	97,362	90,725
766	751	1,814	1,723	2,273	2,186
534,433	481,418	591,984	549,644	579,927	541,647

VACCINATED—*contd.*

ON 31ST MARCH—*contd.*

1936-1937. Total Number.	1936-1937. Number successfully vaccinated.	1937-1938. Total Number.	1937-1938. Number successfully vaccinated.	1938-1939. Total Number.	1938-1939. Number successfully vaccinated.
485,870	459,478	502,160	475,476	501,605	472,617
117,769	109,964	135,929	124,249	124,688	115,091
1,604	1,504	2,367	2,239	1,858	1,755
605,243	570,946	641,456	601,964	628,151	589,463

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